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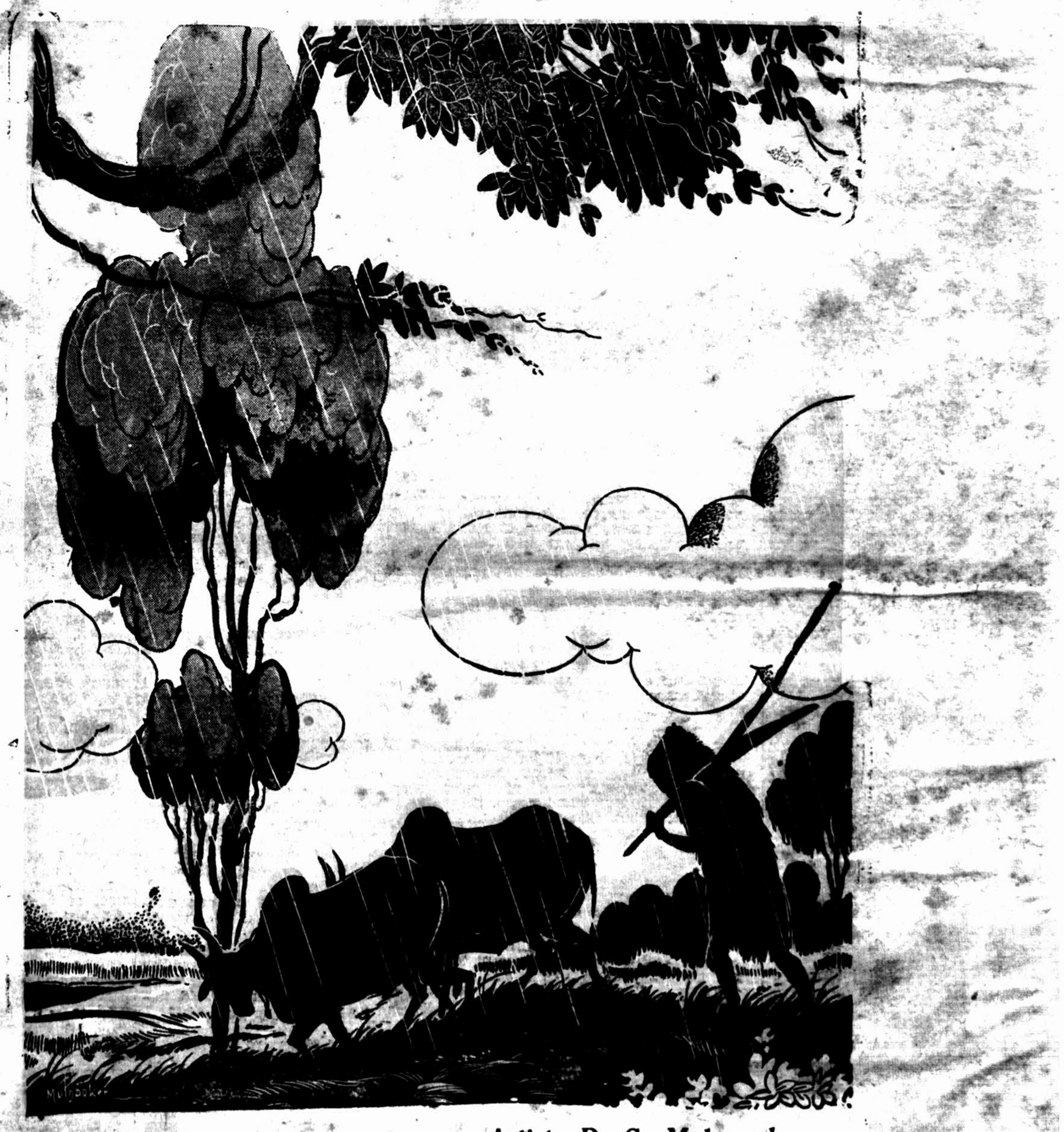
## The Rains Came



*Artist: R. S. Mulgaonkar.*

## When Malaya Was Flooded With 'Banana Money

(See Page 3)

*Short Story*

*By P. V. Srinivasan*

# SONNET TO INSPIRATION

'A lie the deep [illegible] of her eyes confute'

I read that last line again and could find it nothing but lawless.

"Here goes," murmured I and barged into the Editor's room.

He was not alone. Bhagwandass was sitting there with his files and things. And was probably trying to explain some curious hare-brained stunt for increasing the circulation.

"Oh, come in Jyoti. Come right in. Anything you want?" asked Deviprasad kindly.

"No uncle, that is yes, I mean I'll come later when you are free."

"Nonsense. Pull up a chair and sit down. And listen, young man, you've got to pay more attention to these sordid details of copies sold and unsold than you've been doing at present. Yes, that's it. Now, carry on Bhagwan."

I was not very comfortable. And I do not enjoy the reading of figures. Bhagwandass has got a pretty rasping sort of voice and when he talks about advertisement campaigns, his enthusiasm makes it a raven's croak.

Deviprasad listened intently, toying with a pencil in his hands. He looked so old and yet so well-preserved and dignified that I could never get over the temptation of gazing at him in all admiration. With the personality of a retired college principal, he had contrived to be the editor of the "West End" for nearly thirty years. I could trace the same curves near his mouth in Sarla's smile.

"By the way, young man," he abruptly turned round, "what is it you wanted to see me about?"

"Er——I thought that this could go in this week", handing him my sonnet," you see, with that article on Murinor, this would be a good set-off. I mean——"

"H'm" and he slowly read through that sonnet.

"Must you write poetry and sonnets at that? Not that I mind, but why can't you write some good short stories. More people read stories than poems, y'know", he ended rather gently.

"That depends on inspiration, uncle. When the poetic rapture surges through you, overwhelming in its insistent passion, you have got to give a broken frame work to that chaotic symphony. You cannot help it. Besides," I said accusingly, "you refused to print my 'Refugee'."

"Was that a short story? You see, I couldn't exactly get the hang of it Seemed a bit surrealistic to me. "This bit to Bhagwandass, who knew as much of literature as a South African warthog knows of Vedic "mimamsa."

"If you couldn't understand it, I'd have explained it to you. It would have been crystal clear after my exposition, "I muttered bitterly.

Devji ignored the sneer. "Undoubtedly. But my dear boy, I cannot send you round personally to the twenty thousand readers of the 'Wind'. It is a tall proposition."

Strangely enough, it was Bhagwandass who came to my rescue.

"You can spare the space for the boy's poem, Dada. Tell him its O.K." he said gruffly.

But Deviprasad was thinking of something else.

"'Sonnet to Inspiration'" he spoke slowly, half aloud, half to himself. "Now I wonder why all budding poets are inspired only by dream women to write their stuff. There are a thousand and one things in this workaday world, equally, if not more, inspiring but these poets ignore them completely. Only her dark eyes, her black hair—by the way, do you know Sarla is coming this Friday?"

I was piqued by this insinuation and did my best to appear unconcerned.

"Is that so? Well, I'll be getting along. I've got to correct some proofs and write up the Diary."

"Oh, don't go. I was just thinking of an interesting episode. Before your time, of course, but very engrossing very. It is about a sonnet or rather, two sonnets."

There was a flicker of life in Bhagwandass wooden face. And I resumed my seat.

With his beautiful decent, Devji began: "There is a gentleman today in this office, curiously enough on the business side. He is more concerned now with what we make than what we print. But twenty-five years ago he was a poet. He was young, educated and so sensitive that the least stir in Nature could throw him into ecstatic raptures.

Those were the days of poets and poetry, the heyday, if I may say so, of the Indo-Anglian muse. Biren Ghosh had just published 'The Bird in the Storm' and Virendra's 'Catafalque and other sonnets was going into its eighth edition. And there was no editor worth his salt in the country who had not made a "carte blanche" offer to Akbar Ali for his English ghazals. Poetry was very much in the air and I may tell you, in those days magazines actually flourished on these literary effusions. We were well abreast of this contemporary rage and devoted much attention to the new fad. In fact, a sideline of poetic criticism developed in its wake and the result was acrimonious squabbles between rival mags. Were we hypercritical those days?

It was at this stage this young man came into prominence. He contributed his poems under the pen-name of "Zevar" and his stuff was so good that we were actually negotiating with a London firm of publishers for bringing out a collected works. For some reasons this did not materialize.

As I was saying, Zevar was doing fine and then—he fell in love. His triolets and sonnets, written under the full attack of the fever, were terrific.

Our only serious rival those days was the 'Social Friend' but they could do nothing to impair Zevar's popularity. Their reviews of our poems sunk to low and mean personal attacks but that did not help them. On the other hand, their circulation began to dwindle and certain it was they made a handsome offer to Zevar to join them. It did not work, though.

One day, we were all in a terrible consternation. The worst had happened. Zevar's weekly poem had not reached us. Those days we went to press on Thursdays and it was already late. Zevar was not just a moon-struck harmless peddler of rhymes; he was an intelligent and sober young man. It was unlikely that he would be absent minded enough to forget his commitments.

I decided to go over to his place personally to see what the matter was. (I still remember the tumtum which, we used to ride in those days. Karachi was full of them.) Well, I drove over and found Zevar sitting in his library, with a moody, distrait air.

He appeared to pay little attention to my hurried blusterings, but I got an assurance from him that he would be sending a sonne. within an hour.

He was true to his word and I sighed with relief as I read through that sonnet. It was a fairly good one, something about a child, but not in his usual vein. Quite good for the time being, so I sent it down to the press.

That evening, I had a visitor. It was Zevar's wife, who, I should mention, was a well-educated lady, a teacher before her marriage. I knew her intimately but was at a loss to understand what she wanted.

There was an awkward silence as she paused for framing the correct opening. After a good deal of hesitation she startled me by saying, Mr. Deviprasad, you must not print that sonnet which my husband gave you this morning. Please do not ask me why but you have got to do this.

I told her that I could do nothing as the current number was already in the press. 'Unless there is some very good reason I cannot stop the press now.'

She looked as if she would burst into tears any moment. And indeed she had a good deal of difficulty in speaking but she continued in shyness and despair.

'Oh! you see, it is like this. Yesterday we had a quarrel. It was so silly but yet we persisted in maintaining our differences. It was foolish of us but we couldn't swallow our pride, neither I nor he. And then—I knew that he would never compose his poems anymore, until we got completely reconciled. He ....he used to say that he got his inspiration only by looking into my eyes and now, after this rift, he was scarcely on speaking terms with me.

I knew you had come for the weekly sonnet this morning, so I peeped into the library after your departure. I .... I saw him copy something out from a volume of Wordsworth. I then—'

'What!' I exclaimed horrified reaching excitedly for the book she had brought with her.

It was but too true. 'My God! We've got to stop this. Oh, what'll we do? What shall I do?' I was helpless.

'If I may suggest something' she said in a low voice, 'you can print this instead.'

She handed me a poem written on a blue bond sheet. It was an exquisite sonnet, deeply moving in its simple passion.

'Is this really written by him" I was suspicious, naturally, for once bitten, twice shy.

'Yes. It was written on our wedding night, his gift to me, meant only for us.'

I viewed her with misgivings. 'Then, will it be alright if I, publish this. You see, this—Mr. Deviprasad, is it fit that my husband should finally end up as a cheap plagiarist?"

* * *

Dsvji then cleared his throat. "I have still got that Wordsworth sonnet cut out from that famous issue. And, "this with a chuckle, "after that I went in for a compulsory study of the English poets."

"But uncle" I enquired eagerly, did Zevar write after that?"

"He did. In fact for some years he was writing for this magazine. Until his wife died. After that he went over to the business side, dealing with the so-called filthy lucre."

Bhagwandass got up. "I'll get going now. But see that you issue those letters by 'oday's post, Dada. He left, breathing heavily.

I spent some more time talking with my uncle. But he was no longer gently reminiscent. I squirmed uncomfortably in my chair as he spoke admonishingly about my responsibilities; but when he finally said "And Jyothi, if I dont see you picking up more interest in your work—and I don't mean the scribbling end—I will retire, put in Sarla as the Editor-in-chief and make you foreman of the press, "I felt it was the last straw and left hurriedly.

I picked up the proofs on my table and viewed them listlessly, for I was still thinking about the story of the two sonnets.

Like a flash, understanding dawned on me. "My word, what a fool I've been, "I murmured to myself as I hurried to Bhagwanji's room.

He had just finished dictating to his stenographer and motioning me to sit down, he shouted after the poor girl, "And let me have the stuff typed immediately.

"Bhagwanji", I began without a preamble, "I want your permission to write it down as a short story."

"Write down what as what?" he appeared perplexed.

"This incident Dada was telling us an hour back. About those sonnets. I can make a decent short story of it."

He smiled, "Why ask my permission? Ask your uncle. It is his story, isn't it?"

"Well, he told it but that doesn't make it his. It is your story. I know You are Zevar" I put it dramatically.

"What!" nearly screamed Bhagwandass.

"You wrote those sonnets," I revealed.

"Listen, Jyothi, are you trying to insult me," this was said in a very ugly voice. Then cooling off, he explained, "Jyothi, I am sorry. But you need not bother about writing this stuff as a short story. I have already dictated it. No, no, I am no pen-wallah. I have just reproduced your uncle's words. Many a time I have got a story out of him this way. He simply thinks of some idea and spins it out as a yarn. Not so frequent nowadays that I could afford to ignore this one. They are all partly fact, partly fiction. Dada knows the blend."

"Then it isn't true? Just a story", my voice did not sound very happy.

"Certainly. It will be out in the next issue, I hope. But Jyothi, it was cruel of you to frame me up as Zevar, just because I happened to be a widower. What, a lad! Though, no doubt, there was an original Zevar."

"Who was that?" I asked in a disinterested voice.

"Your uncle Devji, of course. He used to write a lot of poetry those days. He would say my circulation reports inspired them.

"There's no place for lounging in this office".

"You're right, Gub. What about a few easy chairs?"

"Why so doleful?"

"I proposed to Agnes last night, and I can't remember whether she said yes or no."

"Tell me something of importance that did not exist a hundred years ago."

"You, sir."

"What's up with Old George?"

"Why, some one came in and stood drinks to the House and 'e slept through it all."

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# When Malaya Was Flooded With 'Banana Money'

## By Arthur D'Souza

**War-ridden Malaya had to get acclimatised to a strange currency—"the Banana Money" of the Japanese even before the hordes of the Samurai invaded the land. The notes carried the solemn declaration: "The Japanese Government promises to pay the bearer on demand . . ." But not a single note circulated in Malaya carried a serial number. The notes were introduced in the land in basketfuls by back-door methods. On many occasions their purchasing power was very low. But still the Malayan had to cling to it.**

**In this article, the author narrates how unlucky Malaya was confronted with a big problem—whether to hoard British currency, or Japanese "Banana money," while the country was caught between two masters——the British and the Japanese. Malaya's misery reached a peak point when both currencies went into the black market.**

It was the "Straits Times", the semi-official daily newspaper of Singapore that printed in December 1941 the copy of the Japanese Malayan currency notes, which the British Military. Intelligence authorities managed to get hold of from Northern Malaya. The Japanese had already succeeded in their infiltration tactics in Malaya.

The object of the publication was to warn the then British subjects, outside the Japanese occupied Malaya, that possession of such currencies was illegal and such offenders would be severely dealt with. People noticed in those pictures the words "The Japanese Government promises to pay the bearer on demand...", but it never occurred to them that the Japanese Government would never keep up their promise. Finally they succeeded in occupying the whole of Malaya by February 15, 1942. But the local population started asking one another the question "What is going to happen to our British currency notes?" "Will they value them?" "If so, at what premium?"

People started searching high and low for Japanese currency which was very rare at that time. Railway tickets were issued—payment being made in Japanese dollars only. People were eager to change all their British notes before they became "worthless". Suddenly it was announced in the newspapers that British notes and coins were legal tender and would, for the time being, circulate side by side with the Japanese currency notes, which were put into circulation in denominations of dol. 10, dol. 5, dal. 1, 50 c., 10 c., 1 c. One feature of these notes was that none of them bore any numbers.

A month or two after the occupation, people found it rather difficult to subsist. All sources of income were barred to them. Unemployment was rife and what little they had saved when the British left, was exhausted. Prices dropped far below the pre-war levels. But people had no money to buy with. It looked as if the Japanese dollars were worth more than the British ones. The Japanese authorities, without the knowledge of the public, started withdrawing the British notes. Slowly, coins went out of circulation. Perhaps they were shipped to Tokyo. British notes started getting rare and finally somewhere by the end of 1942, they completely disappeared.

Japanese civilian contractors made their first appearances in September 1942. They were the people responsible for flooding the market with notes. The Japanese dol. 10 bills had the picture of bananas and coconuts in bunches. The objects was just to give them a local appearance. Malaya had these commodities in abundance. For this reason they were known by the nickname "Bananas".

### Black Market Currency

In the beginning of 1943, British currency notes were being bought and sold in the "Black Market" at 115% to 120%. Every allied victory raised the percentage. The military police and the local detectives were bent upon smashing the racket; but business was going on as usual.

Until April 1944 there was not much to complain about the purchasing power of Japanese dollars—leaving a good margin for the upward trend of prices anywhere under prevailing circumstances. Yet the prices were about 8 to 10 times those of pre-war levels.

The fall of Saipan convinced the Japanese authorities of the result of the war. Dol. 100 bills, which swept the country clean of precious metals and stones made their appearance. Gold, pratinum and diamonds found their way to the Japanese coffer. Some of the well-known jewellers of Singapore became the Japanese buying agents for precious stones and metals. As a result, the market was flooded with dol. 100 notes. Notes below the denominations 50 c. bade good-bye. Transactions were effected with dol. 100 and dol. 10 bills. The prices went soaring or rather the purchasing power of the "Bananas" fell lower and lower.

Black market prices of some of the essential commodities, during the first quarter of 1945 were as follows:—Meat and fish dol. 150, dried chillies dol. 180, rice dol. 80, sugar dol. 60, Tapioca dol. 6, sweet-potatoes dol. 15, per katty (1-1/3 lbs.). cloth dol. 250 per yard, shoes dol. 1,000 per pair, local cigarettes dol. 5 per stick. A tin of Craven "A" cigarettes was dol. 1,000. Milking cow with calf was dol. 40,000. Goat dol. 15,000. Water proof watches dol. 20,000 to dol. 30,000. Taxis running with charcoal for power were charging dol. 5 per passenger for a short distance of 3 to 4 miles.

How did people exist those days? You have already known that Japan was fighting for the establishment of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Though theoretically it meant "To live and let live," practically it was for the Japanese to become the Masters in Asia and the others to serve them. They encouraged the "change of trade" by granting bounties and liberal rations. Change of trade or "Tengyo"—which they call in Japanese—is simply this. If you are a clerk or merchant, give up your profession and accept the job of a coolie in the "Butai" army corps. Labourers earned in money and kind in one day as much as a government servant earned in one month. To keep the body and soul together, people were compelled to resort to "Black Marketing" or in other words become Japanese buying agents, for the Japanese military was at the other end of all black market transactions.

### Reducing Reparation

Finally during the latter half of August, 1945, after they got the news that Japan unconditionally surrendered to the Allies, the Japanese authorities in Singapore wanted to reduce their financial liabilities by withdrawing a good portion of the currency they circulated, thereby reducing the "reparation." They sold opium to the public at dol 5000 a box of 200 tubes. This brought a good many millions of "Bananas" to the treasury. The Bank of Taiwan, one day, made payments at the counter in British notes at par. This puzzled the public and the black market price of British notes dropped suddenly from dol. 30 to dol. 11. The Bank of Taiwan agents bought up as much of the British notes as they could obtain from the "Market" at dol. 11. When the news of the sudden fall of British notes spread, people were anxious to buy, but they were not obtainable easily, for the Bank of Taiwan was controlling them. The price slowly went up till it reached dol. 40. This would have brought a few millions to the bank safe. Gold, which was until then sold at dol. 42,000 a tahil (12 tahils equal to 1 lb.) was publicly sold at Bank counters at dol. 6,000 p. tah. People were running about seeking advice as to the safest method of investment. Suddenly there was scarcity of notes in circulation. The man in the street was at a loss to understand the why and wherefore of this jugglery. Into the bargain the Japanese spread another malicious rumour that Malaya was going to be an International Settlement, the decision being arrived at at the San Francisco Conference, that unless the British invaded and occupied Malaya before the termination of the war, they had no right over Malaya and she would be ruled by an International Government. Then came the rumour of the Chinese troops landing in Blakang Mati (an island off Singapore) as a prelude to taking over Malaya. (A well educated Chinese friend of mine told me that he had spoken personally to the Officer Commanding the Chinese forces, who was putting up at the Cathay Building. He further convinced me by telling that the conversation was held in Mandarine—the Chinese national language). Rice fell from dol. 90 to dol. 6, sugar from dol. 80 to dol. 5, per katty. Nobody could say which note was better, whether the Japanese or the British. People did not know whether to spend the money or to take the risk of keeping them.

Then the British troops landed on the 5th September 1945. The first day the British Military Administration (Malaya) broadcast from Singapore that the Japanese notes were continuing to be exchanged at 2½ per cent in the black market. This news did the real damage. Mischief-makers interpreted this as the official exchange quotation. People held fast to their "Bananas".

### Currency Crisis

On September 8 the newspapers carried an item that the Japanese notes were not recognized by the B.M.A. (M) and BMA found no objection in people effecting transactions in Japanese currency, due to the scarcity of British currency. September 9 found the people rushing to the markets with basketfuls of notes to make the best use of them before the illiterate farmers could get to know the news. Prices shot up every minute. Fish, which was dol. 250, a katty in the morning went to dol. 1,000 in the evening. For the next two or three days Japanese notes could still be made use of but the prices were beyond human comprehension. Taxi fare was dol. 700 per passenger for a short distance of three to four miles. There could still be seen people in the market buying up Japanese notes at the rate of dol. 1 Br. to dol. 1,500 J. The reason given was that they were taking a risk—though the BMA would not recognise them, the Civil Government when it started functioning would perhaps reconsider the matter. It was only a camouflage. Later on it was known that these "Businessmen" collected the Japanese notes and purchased goods—of course at a higher price, at the neighbouring islands, where the people were still ignorant of the fate of the "Bananas", for no newspapers made their way to these unfortunate islands. It took a fortnight to three weeks for these innocent folks in the villages and islands to realise their folly.

It is said that more notes were put into circulation by the counterfeiters than by the Japanese Authorities. Now Japanese notes could be had at Singapore streets in sets comprising dol. 1,000, dol. 100, dol. 10, dol. 5, dol. 1, 50pc. 10pc. and 1pc. in exchange for a stick of cigarette.

# Here Is The News From London

***The reader is here taken behind the scenes of a BBC Newsroom, where 'the jargon of the job concerns things not for the eye, but for the ear.' The News departments are responsible for a weekly output of 147 transmissions in forty-three tongues.***

A telephonist listens and writes. A sheaf of cables is placed on a desk. A man studies a clamp of newspapers. Typewriters, a battery of tape-machines, half-a-dozen teleprinters clink and clatter busily.... So far, the scene might be that of any newspaper office. But look more closely. On the floor is a case of gramophone records; in a corner is a loudspeaker. And the jargon of the job concerns things not for the eye, but for the ear.

The scene presents, in short, a BBC newsroom—any one of the four main newsrooms from which flow the bulletins, the expert analyses; the contributions of diplomatic, Parliamentary, industrial, air ,and overseas correspondent; the special bulletins for exiles from home; the summaries, the weekly newsletters, 'From Today's London Papers'... all the mass of material—forty-seven broadcasts a week in English alone—that the BBC defines in the four simple words: 'Here is the news.'

### Co-ordinated Policy

The marvels of modern science are marshalled to bring that mass within reach of the microphone. Then man must take over. Behind the news broadcasts from London is a BBC Division 265 people strong—and they deal only with the news in English, Afrikaans, and Spanish and Portuguese for Latin America. The daily bulletins in twenty-three European languages, in Hindustani and the other tongues of India and the Far East, in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian, are the concern of their parent services. Together, the News Division and the specialist departments are responsible for a weekly output of 147 news transmissions in fortythree tongues.

While control of the output is so shared, all services work to a common purpose. The bulletins in, say, Albanian and Siamese, must necessarily subscribe to the outlooks, interests, and tastes of their respective audiences, but, all in all, the tongues bear the hall-mark of Britain—and are subject to a co-ordinated policy.

But to return to the news man—and women—of radio. The duty-editors, sub-editors, copy-tasters ,

(Continued on Page 4)

# Flat Broke

## *(A Lodger's Lament)*

*Do you recall in days gone by*
*How normal folk like you and I*
*Could live in small but cosy flats,*
*Devoid of leaking roofs and rats*
*For just a modest fifty?*
*But now in nineteen forty-six*
*We find ourselves in quite a fix,*
*While landlords and their back-door tricks*
*Make spenders of the thrifty.*

*My home, for instance, is a room*
*Which keeps out daylight, lets in gloom,*
*The kind of place where germs play ball,*
*And make me wonder "Will I fall*
*A prey to some disease?"*
*A room where rodents fear no traps*
*But think, as oft I do, perhaps*
*The walls around me will collapse*
*If I but dare to sneeze.*

*'Tis in surroundings such as these*
*I hang my clothes and stretch my knees:*
*Each night indulge in prayer and plea*
*"O God, can you do nought for me*
*To end this sorry plight?"*
*And in my mind He seems to say*
*"Answer the papers every day"*
*I do, but heartless landlords, they*
*Soon put my hopes to flight.*

*Since early 1940, I*
*Have sought a flat, and that is why*
*I wish God made a bird of me*
*To build my nest upon a tree,*
*No doubt you think me rash.*
*But this idea is not absurd,*
*For no one can, unseen, unheard,*
*Climb up a tree to ask a bird*
*For fifteen hundred cash.*

—*GEORGE T. FEGRADOE.*

## By "E. B."

# English Language And Indian Pronunciation

Sitting in judgment on one of India's most notorious "diplomats", a Delhi columnist recently said that his English was a cross between the "language of an Oxonian, a Colonel Blimp and an Allahabad undergraduate".

The diplomat might himself wonder at the international character of the mix-up suggested in the comparison, but I do not think he will worry over the criticism, as by this time, he must be a "hard-boiled egg" whose skin cannot be penetrated by the shaft of a mere newspaper columnist! The Oxonian and Colonel Blimp might perhaps feel flattered, but it is the Allahabad undergraduate who will consider it a reflection on him.

I know columnist in question to be a sound and accurate observer of things and I am sure he hasn't said it out of malice against the Allahabad under-graduate. The English language of Allahabad undergraduates and, perhaps, the undergraduates of other places as well, certainly is egregious in respect of its phonetics and the Delhi columnist has done well in drawing our attention to this aspect of our English education.

* * *

Mr. E. M. Forster, the well-known English novelist, who was recently in India to attend the P.E.N. Conference at Jaipur, mentioned, in his impressions of this Conference, that the pronunciation of English language, by Indians, was "deteriorating". In his opinion, the reason for this was the fact that "Indians, at schools and universities, are now learning their English from other Indians, instead of from English teachers, as in the past. Furthermore, they have little occasion to meet our people socially and so, brush it up: intercourse is official and at a minimum and even where there are mixed clubs, the two communities in them keep apart. So, it is not surprising that their English is poor. They have learnt it from Indians and practice it on Indians."

This observation by an Englishman who has personal experience of this matter must, therefore, exonerate the Allahabad undergraduate, and the under-graduates of other Universities in India, of all blame for their bad English pronunciation. But, that is a fact that very few Indians, who can "mouth" certain English words realise. They might even have discovered it for themselves, without waiting for Mr. Forster to come all the way to India and tell it to them, but their sense of superiority, which Indians of the various provinces and communities mutually exhibit to each other in this and many other matters, has prevented them from understanding the truth.

* * *

"Nosing" about Bombay for close on a decade has taught me that our education is defective in many respects. I will not mention them in this article, but no aspect is more funny than the position in respect of English. The literary style of any language may be mastered, by the study of its literature, but the *prononciation* can only be learnt from people whose mother-tongue the language in question happens to be. As Mr. Forster says, English is taught all over India by Indians to other Indians, and aberrations in the pronunciation, peculiar to the various provinces, are inevitable.

The fact, however, to be remembered is that the Englishman will consider all these provincial "dialects" of English as strange and unintelligible to him, but that does not prevent many Indians from showing off their supposedly more correct English mastery to others who are, also supposedly, defective in this respect! I know plenty of people in Bombay—Parsis, Marathis, Anglo-Indians and others—who, for instance, consider the English of the South Indian to be defective in pronunciation. A Parsi office colleague of mine even complained to me, once, that he lost in a short-hand speed examination because the expected Parsi dictator was, at the last minute, replaced by a South Indian! The South Indian's English pronunciation, my Parsi friend explained to me, was not English at all!

I nodded understandingly, but, at the next opportunity, requested him to watch our English officer's reaction to his own English language. He frankly owned up that the officer was always at a loss to understand his English language—quite the same as in the case of other clerks in the office, South Indian, Marathi and others— although he assured me that he learnt his English from one of the best Parsi tea chers in Bombay! It took him a long time to realise that the Parsi style of pronouncing English was as different from the Englishman's natural style as was the South Indian's style!

* * *

In one of the offices where I used to work some time back, we had a Gujarati Brahmin head-clerk. The Parsi 'phone operator always used to describe the head-clerk's English style as "Gujarati English"! The reader may wonder whether the Gujarati, in addition to possessing various other assets in life, also possesses a distinctive style in English! Whether that is the case or not, the Gujarati in Bombay has taken a sort of liberty with English, which the grammar of the language, strictly speaking, does not sanction.

He has invested certain letters of the English alphabet with certain sound which they do not possess in English. The Indian languages are more generous in their provision of letters to represent the utterable sounds and where the English language was found defective, the Gujarati, with commendable resource, has devised his own styles of assembling vowels and consonants to represent the required Gujarati sounds! I had once an argument with a learned Gujarat friend (an M.A. and a Ph.D. of the University of Bombay), who found fault with the South Indian method of spelling proper names.

The name in question was that of Mr. Pothan Joseph—where the "th" in the first name was pronounced as the first "th" in the vernacular alphabet. He explained that, if it were a Gujarati name, it would have been spelt "Poten"—as "t" by itself was used by Gujaratis here to represent the first "th", and "th" was used to represent the second, harder "th". This was rather strange to hear, as this sort of arbitrary investing of English letters with vernacular sounds was not warranted by any known rules of English grammar, but my friend still strck to his guns, and said that the South Indian's mastery of English was defective! Perhaps, it was, I reflected!

* * *

This is not a defence of the South Indian's mastery of English. I am only trying to point out the absurd situations that arise, when we forget the cardinal fact that the language itself is foreign and that it is picked up in India from sources that are themselves not in touch with correct styles of pronunciation. The various languages of India have their own accents and mannerisms and these naturally reflect themselves in the English language that we study in schools at the hands of Indian teachers, because we are denied the opportunity of acquiring the authentic English accents.

This may or may not be a desirable feature, but we should recognise the truth of the position, so that we shall be less prone to the practice of finding fault with each other's lack of mastery of a foreign language. To the average city Maharashtrian, the English language is still "phoreign" (foreign) and so it is, for the matter of that for the rest of us in India too, and it does not lie in the mouth of any Indian to accuse another Indian of imperfect mastery of English, especially in respect of pronunciation. I should like to mention here that even in various sections of the various provinces there is this same mutual criticism of little things—or rather, little *nothing*—like English pronunciation.

Many Tamilians, for instance, think that the Malabaris' English pronunciation is faulty to a degree. I once listened, with wonderment, to a Tamilian exhorting a Malabari to pronounce the letter "h" as "hetch", and finding fault with the latter for this and various other defects of English pronunciation,—not knowing, poor fellow, that the Englishman himself pronounce the letter as "aitch"! That is a typical instance of the absurd manner in which we assume that others are imperfect, while, all the time, quite a lot of imperfection lies on our own part!

* * *

While, therefore, I fully agree with the Delhi columnist that the Allahabad undergraduate is sadly deficient in the matter of his English pronunciation, I have every sympathy with this imperfectly turned-out specimen of the system of University education prevalent in India. My own view is that the Delhi columnist made this criticism of Allahabad's undergrads. Because his acquaintance with undergraduates is limited to those of the Allahabad University.

If his journalistic' duties had permitted him to travel more and mix with undregrads. Of other Universities in India, he could not have omitted to extend his criticism to the undergraduates of these other universities, who too have their little manners and mannerisms, corresponding to their home provinces, in their English pronunciation. It is depressing to have to write like this about the products of University education, but when it is so sadly deficient and in so many respects, criticism is inevitable. Worse than the imperfect teaching imparted is the imperfect understanding it promotes as between Indian and Indian!.

## *Here Is The News From London*

(Continued from Page 3)

news-typists (imperturbable girls chosen not only for their skill and speed at the keyboard, but for their wide general knowledge and resources of common sense) work, on a shift basis, all round the clock. The usual shift-pattern is three twelve-hour days (or nights) on, followed by three days off.

Each shift is an example of team-work: the chief sub-editor Takes responsibility for the content and overall preparation of the bulletins; the copy-taster sifts and collates the incoming items so that all the facts—and 'accuracy' is the golden rule—relating to any one story are brought together; the sub-editors dictate the collated scripts to the typists—a unique and essential practice, this, for here the voice is mightier than the pen, and the criterion is 'How will it sound?' Leading the team in most of the newsrooms is the duty editor.

As every listener will have heard for himself, news reaches the BBC not only through channels such as the great Press agencies, but from a corps of its own correspondents. Several of them are stationed abroad: in Washington, Paris, Germany, Austria, the Balkans, and the Middle East (and, in course of time, other posts—including India and the British Dominions—will be similarly filled).

In addition, BBC Special Correspondents are sent wherever a big story offers: Examples are the Cabinet mission to India, the troubles in Java the meetings of the United Nations in New York.

To supplement and complement their despatches, the Corporation has working arrangements for the supply of local news with organisations in other parts of the world—and especially, of course, with fellow-broadcasters.'

*B.B.C. OBSERVERS*

These men make use of radio itself, as well as of the international cable network, to flash back urgent material; stories of less topical interest are often recorded on the spot and the records flown to England for use. Carefully calculated traffiic routines ensure that such material is made available to every newsroom with a minimum of delay, and a special system operates to put a 'flash' message of high news value into each of the newsrooms simultaneously, so that the earlest possible opportunity of broadcasting it may be taken.

To provide essential background fact, and to offer speedy means of checking accuracy of reference, there are a News Information Unit and a well-equipped reference library.

But that is only half the story. At every accessible event of importance there is a BBC observer—the counterpart, if you like, of the newspaper reporter. His work—and it is a job for women as well as men—is often anonymous, sometimes unspectacular; but it is indisepnsable.'

Evidence of how the observers carry out their duty of illustrating and reinforcing the straight reports by dramatised or actuality sound pictures is heard by overseas listeners every day in that now-celebrated programme, 'Radio Newsreeli.

Broadcast in four English editions daily, and with counterparts in Spanish and Portuguese for Latin-America, 'Radio Newsreel' has become one of the characteristics of British broadcasting since the world appetite for war news brought it into being six years ago. It sets a colourful, authentic backcloth behind the daily pageant of events, and now, it is evident, the listener would not be without it.

*SEARCH FOR MATERIAL*

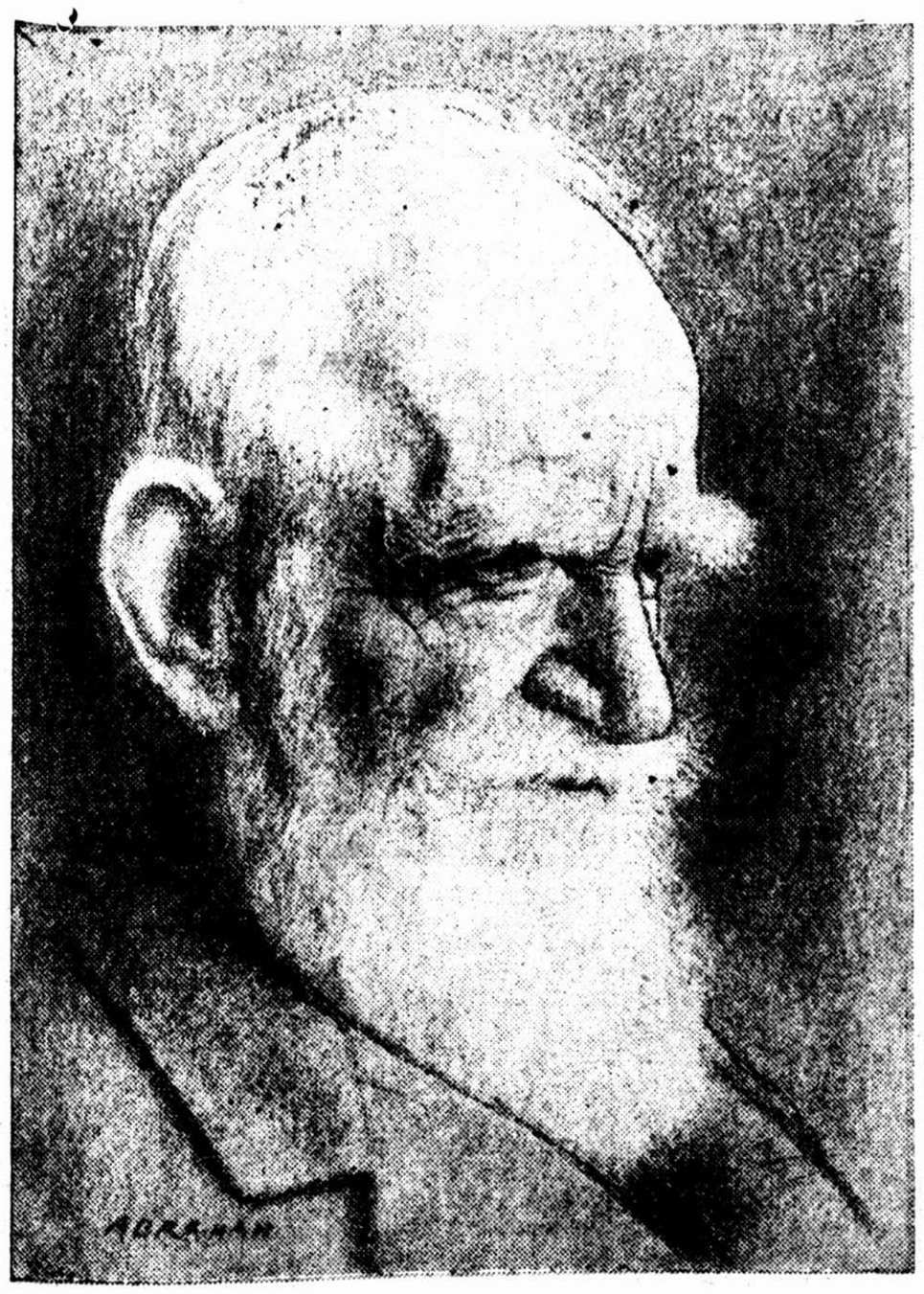
'Radio Newsreel' is the observers' chief client. And, with their engineers and recording equipment, they travel far afield in their efforts to serve it adequately and well. Into London's highways and byways; into Britain's countryside; into places where the great are meeting, into the homes of the people—even across the seas—they go to trap a story on wax.

One observer recently flew from London to New Delhi and back within a space of three weeks. At the present moment, there is a BBC observer at Nuremberg, and one will be there for as long as the trial lasts.

'Here is the news from London' is more than a prosaic announcement. It has won acceptance as a hall-mark of reliability. The reputation, the good will, and the welcome thus connoted are the inspiration of the radio newsrooms in London—though they would not themselves define it in terms so abstract.

They prefer to remember that throughout the day and night they serve listeners in every country in the world; that one or more of their newscasts are rebroadcast by some 380 stations every day; that their audience defies computation. 'For,' they say, 'our business is fact.' ("London Calling")

Ninety-Years Old Last Friday




*Sketch By Abraham*

# MR. BERNARD SHAW REGRETS....

## By F. E. Loewenstein

Bernard Shaw's Bibliographer and Remembrancer.
*(in "John O'London's Weekly")*

It would seem that almost everybody who is an Irishman, a vegetarian, autograph collector or an anti-vivisectionist has at some time or other had the urge to write to Bernard Shaw.

For many years his post bag has been enormous, and when he has taken a characteristic part in controversial matters like phonetic spelling or women's suffrage, compulsory vaccination or teetotalism, it has mounted to high peaks.

His steadfast battle for measures, some of which, when he began, seemed unobtainable and are now commonplaces (two of them are embodied in special Acts of Parliament at his suggestion), has naturally attracted thousands of letters. Shaw, like the great Duke of Wellington, has always made a practice of reading every letter he receives, and has the same fancy for occasionally snapping out a retort instead of a formal reply. But as it has been impossible for him to answer them all, or even to have them answered, he has fallen back on the business habits he acquired in his four years as chief cashier to a private banker in Dublin, and had forms printed to meet the most frequent cases.

The first notable one of the series, printed in 1915, was to acknowledge the support he received on the publication of his infuriating *Commonsense About the War of* 1914-18, which now seems so acceptably judicial. The forms are all on postcards, beginning with the official thin penny postcards of those happy days, but now on private cards of different colours for quick reference by his secretaries. One of the early ones, printed on the common yellow card and with the telegraphic address imposed on him by the Postmaster General, "SOCIALIST, PARL-LONDON," was meant for editors, and reads simply:

*Mr. Bernard Shaw regrets that he is unable to undertake any extra literary work at present. His time is filled for months to come.*

Some time later another one connected with applications from the press was produced on a blue-grey card:

*Mr. Bernard Shaw is obliged to remind correspondents who seek to interview him for publication that as he is himself a professional journalist he naturally prefers to communicate with the public through the press at first hand. He is willing when time permits, to answer written questions when they happen to be interesting as current news and can be answered in twenty words or less: but he receives personal visits only on the understanding that his conversation is not to be reported.*

Twelve years of public speaking made Shaw one of the most popular orators in Great Britain, though no newspaper dared report him. On his seventieth birthday the Government so dreaded him that the publication of any speech by him was officially prohibited. This explained a pink card, as follows:

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who is not and never has been a professional lecturer, is obliged by advancing years to restrict his personal activities on the platform to special and exceptional occasions, mostly of a political kind. He therefore begs secretaries of societies to strike his name from their lists of available speakers. Mr. Shaw does not open exhibitions or bazaars, take the chair, speak at public dinners, give his name as vice-president or patron *make appeals for money on behalf of hospitals or "good causes" (however deserving)*, nor do any ceremonial public work: and he begs his correspondents to excuse him accordingly.

More cut and more pointed is the following one, unlike all the others in not having the text neatly arranged in a panel. It reads in the largest type and in the middle of the card, as if needing all the emphasis it could get:

*Please do not ask Mr. Bernard Shaw for money. He has not enough to help the large number of his readers who are in urgent need of it. He can write for you; he cannot finance you.*

Shaw resolutely refuses to engage in what he calls "the trade in presents." The innumerable gifts he has received are not always acknowledged; but a biscuit—coloured card occasionally rewards a lucky donor with the following:

*Mr. Bernard Shaw, though he is always glad to receive interesting letters or books, seldom has time to acknowledge them: for his correspondence has increased to such an extent that he must either give up writing private letters or give up writing anything else. Under the circumstances he hopes that writers of unanswered letters and unthanked friendly donors of books and other presents will forgive him.*

Shaw has always been a favourite subject for the attentions of autograph collectors. Here is what they provoked, on a blue card:

Mr. Bernard Shaw is often requested by correspondents not personally known to him to inscribe his name in copies of his books which they offer to send for that purpose. No doubt many of these requests are made in good faith and appreciated by him as such. But if he were to comply he would be immediately overwhelmed by applications from speculators anxious to get rich quickly by purchasing his books at shop prices and selling them at the fancy prices which autographed copies command. He is therefore obliged to reserve his autograph for volumes which are his spontaneous personal gift, and begs you to excuse him accordingly.

But this was much too civil for autograph beggars pure and simple, who, until they ceased to be answered at all, risked the following rebuff, which those who sent stamped envelopes for reply or reply paid telegrams were spared, as they contributed substantially to his telephone and postage bills:

*It may interest collectors of autographs to know that Mr. Bernard Shaw does not regard requests by strangers for his signature as legitimate collecting. He signs enough genuine documents every day to give collectors ample material for the proper exercise of their peculiar industry. His secretary has instructions to return all albums and refuse all applications which ignore this distinction.*

Shaw's rescue of the poet W. H. Davies from obscurity and the increase in sales which followed his powerful support of Samuel Butler's eminence elicited

Mr. Bernard Shaw is frequently asked to read unpublished manuscripts and pass judgment on them. As he has never been employed by publishers to do this his opinion can be of no service to the authors, and might possibly mislead them seriously.

Nor has he any time to spare for such activities. He is therefore obliged, in the interest of the writers of the manuscripts no less than his own, to make it a rule to read published books only.

An amusing pale buff card answering those who perhaps rather airlessly asked him to contribute prefaces to their unpublished works, reads as follows:

Mr. Bernard Shaw is often asked to contribute prefaces to unpublished works. Sometimes the applicants add that a few words will be sufficient. This obliges him to call attention to the fact that his prefaces owe their value in the literary market to the established expectation of book purchasers that they will prove substantial and important works in themselves. The disappointment of this expectation in a single instance would destroy that value. A request for a preface by him is therefore a request for a gift of some months of hard professional work. When this is appreciated it will be seen that even with the best disposition towards his correspondents it is not possible for Mr. Shaw to oblige them in this particular manner.'

There are other cards in the series, dealing with special subjects like Shaw's advocacy of phonetic spelling and his testamentary provision for a new British alphabet of 44 letters. By now the gamut of colours obtainable seems to have been run through: for the last one is again a white card but with green imprint. It reads like a card to end cards:

*Mr. Bernard Shaw, having now no time for any except the most urgent private correspondence, must refer you to the Founder of the Shaw Society, Dr. F. E. Loewenstein, 7, Harrington Square, London, N.W.1, who is better informed on many points than Mr. Shaw himself, and will be pleased to be of assistance.*

But every card has an ample margin for the snappish retort or the witty comment: and Shaw does not spare them, although he professes to be severely restrained by the fact that the comment costs him an extra three-halfpence in postage and enriches the often undeserving recipient by at least ten shillings.

## World's New Radioactive Element

Washington, a hitherto unknown radiation from rocks which indicates a new radioactive element was announced before the American Geophysical Union Meeting here by Dr. Victor F. Hess of Fordham University. Dr. Hess applied extremly delicate tests to rocks from granite quarries at Quincy, mass., and afterward to considerable quantities of these rocks crushed to powder at the Fordham laboratories. He found they were sending out an amount of gamma radiation, or X-rays, between two and three times as large as was to be expected from the amounts of the radioactive elements—uranium, thorium and radium—which they were supposed to contain. There are several possible explanations, he said. One is that previous measurements of the percentage of radioactive material in granite have been far too low. Another is that cosmic rays from outer space, striking atoms of uranium, cause these to act as miniature atomic bombs by splitting them. Still another is the back-scattering of cosmic rays. Either of the cosmic ray hypotheses, Dr. Hess said, seems improbable because the expected number of hits resulting in atomic fission would be far too few to account for the results and back scattering would be a rare phenomenon. The rocks now are being subjected to an intensive chemical analysis to determine if they contain some unknown substance capable of producing such a penetrating radiation.

This should not be assumed, Dr. Hess said, until other possible explanations have been disproved but, he indicated, it is not impossible since such a prominent element as radium was detected only after experiments extending over years. Dr. Hess is one of the world's foremost experts in radiation measurements and in analyses to determine the age of rocks.'

"I simply have no explanation of what I found," he said, "and do not care to advance any further hypotheses at this time." He also declared to discuss the significance of a new source of radiation in the earth's surface for the coming age of atomic power.—Copyright NANA

# POTENTIALITIES OF KARWAR PORT

***One of India's finest harbours, that could have successfully rivalled Bombay, lies undeveloped in utter neglect.***

## By K. Kumar

It is but small wonde that few are aware of Karwar's greatness as a potential premier port of India, or at least of the middle south of the peninsula. Although material about its possibilities is not wanting, its case seems to have been practically suppressed in the interest of Bombay. Up till 1861, when North Kanara was transferred from Madras to Bombay, Karwar was admitted on all hands as the only safest and most natural harbour in India despite the fact that Bombay Port had by then grown considerably. During the last eighty years or so Bombay has completely eclipsed Karwar so that it is now nothing but an obscure township practically unknown to outside world.

"The General Gazetteer of the World" published in 1850 records that "in the 17th and the 18th centuries it (Karwar) was an important seat of European commerce." In the India Sailing Directory published much earlier in 1817 and dedicated to the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, Mr. James Horsburgh has dwelt at length upon the comparative disadvantages of Bombay and the positive advantages of Karwar. The entrance to Bombay harbour has been described as dangerous and that of Karwar as one of the safest.

According to this Directory, the anchorage of the Bombay harbour had a depth of 24 to 30 feet, while that of Karwar had a depth of 24 to 36 feet in its inner stretches and a depth of 30 to 42 feet in its outer stretches. This unusual depth of anchorage at Karwar is a unique feature not possessed by any other harbour in India and by only a few of the world's best harbours. Cape Town has 36 feet depth: Freemantle and Adelaide have 30 Brisbane and New Castle have 40. Thus 40 feet depth is the effective maximum of most of the world's finest harbours. Karwar has a natural low water depth of 36 and 42 feet in its inner and outer anchorages, respectively.

### Safer Harbour than Bombay

Lieut. A. D. Taylor, Commanding H. C. Surveying Vessel Pownah, surveyed the Kanara coast between 1855 and 1857 at the instance of the Madras Government who were then very keen on possessing a suitable harbour on the West Coast. North Kanara then belonged to the Madras Presidency and Karwar was then better known as Beitkul or Sedashigur. Mr. Fisher, the then Collector of Kanara, recommending Lieut. Taylor's findings wrote thus about Karwar; "Few spots on any coast would present equal facilities for the construction of a port commanding a valuable and extensive trade..." Lieut. Taylor himself reported; "We have visited the cove (at Beitkul) frequently in the worst of weather and found it remarkably smooth and well adapted for a harbour."

The waters, continued Lieut. Taylor, "will be found much smoother than in Bombay harbour and there is no tidal current to disturb them." According to this authority, the main desideratum of a harbour on the west coast is that the south should be a natural defence and he maintained that "Carwar Head is pre-eminently such"..... "Bombay harbour is entirely open on its south side, the ocean swell from S.S.W. rolls almost unimpeded over the space where the merchant shipping lie". On the other hand, his report contended, at Karwar the harbour and its approaches are as nature formed them, there is nothing to alter: before us lies an entirely new field of great promise." In the case of Bombay, however, it was not definite for a long time as to where to locate the port. Once the Back Bay was considered suitable and the harbour lay-out covered the present Thakurdwar area. As for locating Karwar port there never have two opinions. Recommending the early development of Karwar, Lieut. Taylor records that Beitkul "is the nearest seaport to Dharwar cotton fields" and that "any works to be undertaken at Beitkul should be on a large scale". In conclusion he says; "There cannot be any doubt that this more comprehensive scheme would be of greater ultimate benefit." (Beitkul is a small fishing village to the south of the cove at Karwar: it should not be confused with Bhatkal.)

But the greatest champion of Karwar Harbour was Sir (then Colonel) Arthur Cotton, Commandant of Engineers to whom India is ever indebted for his master plan of canals and waterways. On the subject of Karwar harbour Col. Cotton made very emphatic and conclusive statements. He stated;— "That there is a most concurrence of circumstances pointing to the position of Beitkul as that where a first rate port is eminently required. It is indeed the only port between the Taptee and Ponany where there are natural facilities for communication with the interior. It will have great advantage over Bombay as it is 250 miles to windward in the monsoon."

### Premier Port In Eastern Seas

Speaking of Karwar's further advantages over Bombay, Col.Cotton observed;— "Beitkul will become a large port and city and will even with a railway draw off a very large portion of the traffice both in goods and passengers from the Bombay line. I cannot see how there can be any question about it." Furthermore, "This coast has the advantage of being the nearest to Aden. He concludes;" it (Karwar) must eventually become a first class seat of trade" in view of "its admirable fitness for being formed into a first rate harbour".... "It (Karwar) in fact affords even in its present state a most accessible and perfectly safe shelter for vessels and THE WONDER IS HOW SUCH A PLACE COULD HAVE BEEN SO LONG TREATED WITH UTTER NEGLECT." Eighty-eight years have elapsed this pronouncement was made: but Karwar's doom has been worse than before. Col. Cotton sums up his case by enumerating no fewer than eighteen most outstanding and unique features of Karwar's suitability as a premier harbour and remarks;— "Upon the whole, I think we may safely say there is scarcely a harbour in the world that has a more remarkable collection of advantages than this (Karwar) would have.... Everything coincides to point out Beitkul as the site of a first class port..... And if Beitkul is fully improved, I believe, IT WILL BE AS CHEAP A PLACE OF SHIPMENT AS ANY IN THE WORLD AND CERTAINLY MUCH CHEAPER THAN ANY PORT IN INDIA AT PRESENT, so that it will have the advantage over Bombay as it is now and as it will be with its railway."

Another expert who had pitched his hopes on Karwar and made a careful survey of its harbour and a railway line thereto between 1860-62 was an Engineer of the Madras Railway, viz Mr. George Latham. He contended that the Karwar harbour works "if eventually constructed would render the port of Sedashigur (i.e. Karwar) one of the most safe, roomy and convenient that this country possesses..... its great area of 21,152 acres would certainly entitle it to be considered the first port in the eastern seas." Concluding, he added "it is impossible to realize the commercial value of the port.... The benefits to Bombay Government would be immense and it will possess a rival to Bombay that will soon, by its rapid growth, share its prosperity and trade."

Mr. Latham brought out two more interesting points purporting to indicate Karwar's additional advantages over Bombay. He prepared a remarkably beutiful lay-out of the harbour works for Karwar and worked out figures showing how easily a good beginning could be made at practically little or no cost to government. Secondly, he showed how a railway from Karwar to Hubli could be laid over extremely easy gradients over the ghauts without a single tunnel throughout and the enitre line of 93 miles of broad gauge railway costing a little over 80 lacs of rupees, which amount was equal to what was spent in those days over a 13 mile section of the Bhor Ghaut, which in addition cost no fewer than one thousand lives.

The Government of India appointed a special committee in 1872 to investigate into the feasibility of developing Karwar and connecting it a railway line with the interior, through Hubli. The findings and recommendations of this committee, which consisted of mostly Bombay officials, are not quite unsatisfactory: their report is, however, rather a mediocre statement as compared to the findings of the earlier surveyors. The report smacks of a definite bias for Bombays interests. "The case for the Karwar Railway is briefly that it would open up from the coast the rich, populous, and cotton-producing Dharwar districts.... and connect them by the shortest route with.... a new port on the western coast of India. But it should be remembered that the chief market for the cotton is Bombay". The committee, however, recommended the construction of the railway and the Harbour.

### Neglected Through Jealousy

From the foregoing study it is perfectly clear that Karwar had a prima facie case for being developed into a major port. Yet it has not materialised so far, in spite of India's proverbial poverty in good harbours. If the unsympathetic attitude of the Bombay Government and the motives of vested interests are not to be held responsible for this, heaven only knows what else might have deterred Karwar's prosperity. Karwar has been callously neglected so that Bombay might grow. When Karwar was on the verge of being developed into a major port at the initiative of the Madras Government, Bombay got it transferred under a clever excuse, only to see that Karwar was not developed. When in 1862, after the transfer, Mr. Latham, the Madras Engineer, volunteered to develop Karwar on the lines of his plan, his offer was flatly but again very cleverly rejected. They said they would do the task themselves.

Bombay Government has used this clever trick more than once. Thirty-five years ago, one Mr. A. J. Bright, a civil engineer, projected a railway line from Belgaum to Hubli via Saundatti. When Mr. Bright had made all preliminary arrangements, the Railway Board decided to do the work themselves. A series of investigations were carried out for nearly twenty years and although a very strong case was made out, nothing has come out of it till now. This is a clever way of not fulfilling a popular need without saying so. Karwar has been made a victim of such a policy. In spite of an urgent need and popular demand and in spite of the recommendation of 1872 committee, Government were pleased to relegate Karwar to ruination by entering into an ill-fated treaty with the Portugese Government in 1878, by which Karwar's destiny was sealed once for all, in favour of Marmugao.

### Wrong Must Be Undone

But with a new era dawning on us, Karwar must be redeemed. The wrong done to Karwar is in fact a wrong done to India. The wrong must now be undone without further delay. I will do well to quote an utterance of Sir Arthur Cotton in support of this plea. Eighty-eight years ago he uttered these words about Karwar;— "That such a harbour should be placed opposite such an opening in the ghauts leading to such a country and with such facilities for internal communication is most remarkable AND IT WOULD SEEM TO BE MADNESS TO NEGLECT SO GREAT ADVANTAGES."

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Trudy, aged four, was entertaining the visiting clergyman while her mother was upstairs dressing.

"Do you say your prayers every night?" asked the minister.

"Oh, no Mummy says them for me," answered Trudy.

"Indeed, and what does she say?"

"Thank God *you're* in bed!"

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***Bridge Notes***

## Winning Contract

***By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey***

East was deeply suspicious that declarer had got a peek at his hand because of the way he played this deal. But South was simply taking advantage of the interferences he drew from East's bidding.

West opened the diamond queen. East took the ace and returned the jack, South winning with the king. Declarer figured that he would win the contact if the spade finesse succeeded, because he could then afford to lose two clubs. But he didn't consider the chances of the spade finesse too hopeful since East's vulnerable rebid of three diamonds made it highly likely he'd have all the missing high cards.

So, instead of playing the spade finesse—after drawing three rounds, of trumps, dummy's spade ace was played; then the spade queen. When East won this trick, he couldn't get out except by establishing dummy's club king, or by leading a diamond which would give South a club discard. Consequently, South made his contract.

The play South followed gave him an extra chance if East had the spade king alone. But as the cards lay, it was essential to the success of the contract. If the spade finesse had been taken, East would get out by returning a spade. North could get only two club discards on the long spades and declarer would have to lose two club tricks and his contract.

East-West vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ A Q 7
♡ K Q 10 4
◇ 9 6
♣ K 8 7 5

WEST
♠ 9 5 2
♡ 7 6 3
◇ Q 8 2
♣ 9 4 3 2

EAST
♠ K 6
♡ 8 2
◇ A J 10 5 4 3
♣ A Q 10

SOUTH
♠ J 10 8 4 3
♡ A J 9 5
◇ K 7
♣ J 6

The bidding:

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1♣ | 1◇ | 1♠ | Pass |
| 2♠ | 3◇ | 3♡ | Pass |
| 4♡ | All Pass | | |

# CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF AN IPTA PRODUCTION

*By "SARDI"*

In the best interests of the theatre movement, which is gaining a healthy impetus in our Presidency, I have thought it fit not to treat I.P.T.A.'s "Waiting For Lefty", or any future production by any association, as merely items of news, but as efforts in the revival of drama which need careful analysis and criticism of a constructive nature that may help such producers and artistes as are not too scornful to accept suggestions made for their own benefit.

**THE ORIGINAL**

Taking Clifford Oddets's "Waiting For Lefty" by itself, it is a powerful indictment of the almost universal social and economic system, based on the vicious principles of class, race and bank balance superiority, that seeks to establish a kind of free-masonry amongst the capitalist top-dogs of the globe. In a series of life-like vigneties, retrospected at a strike meeting of a Bus Company, Union, the play wright has sought to emphasise the drugery-ridden, poverty-stricken lot of the average worker, and to suggest revolt, in the shape of strike, as the best means for the under-dog to snatch redress of his wrongs from the reluctant and soiled hands of his oppressor and "master". Clearly, Odetts has had an axe to grind and he has given it a razor-edge keenness.

Despite his preoccupation with the grimness of existence, which has enabled him to give his medium—Art—a purpose, by vitally linking it to the currents of contemporary life, thus bringing it within the social hum and web, he has not forgotten to give Beauty—so necessary to the vehicle he has used for propagating his theories—its rightful place, as I hope to prove.

**AESTHETICISM OUTRAGED**

As to whether Oddets's attempt to bridge the gulf between actor and audience, by the introduction of 'hecklers' among the latter, is pleasing or not, must remain entirely a matter of personnel taste. If or one being a devotee of the stylized, more conventional form of drama, consider it an outrage on aestheticism. What is more, I can visualize a theartre being converted into a veritable bedlam by some mischievous members of the audience deciding to convert both the auditorim and the stage into a vast debating-ground!

So much for the play.

**ANAND'S PRESENTATION**

Mulkraj Anand's production of the Oddets play or 'speaking newspaper', call it what you like, left much to be desired. So scornful seems he of idealism as opposed to realism that he completely sacrificed the former on the altar of the latter. His "Lefty" seemed meant, primarily, to make one think rather than to please one somewhat like a Piceasso. He appeared to neglect the fact that the true business of art, howsoever 'realistic', is to reveal the beauty underlying all things.

While Oddets has striven to introduce into the woof and pattern of humdrum, every-day existence, silken threads of rhythm and beauty as I shall presently prove, Mulkraj Anand has espoused, with a vengeance the cause of realism, describing ugly things and bringing out sordid, unpleasant details with a heavy bludgeon that beats its own purpose—for if by realism is meant a strict adherence to reality, surely it is not right to concentrate on the ugly details to the exclusion of all others; rather should all the facts of life, pleasant and unpleasant, be treated on a like plane, with no undue emphasis on either.

**WEAK TREATMENT**

In a play such as "Lefty", treatment matters a great deal yet, this is precisely where the producer failed. He allowed the subject o speak for itself, abjectly neglecting the fundamentals of stage craft, such as scenic effects, the creation of moods and at mosphere, so necessary, in the theatre, as aids to illusion.

The scenes between Florrie and her lover Sid, Abdul and his wife Zeenat, Dr. Mehta and Dr. Chandu, are pregnant with a trembling beauty whose seeds have been deliberately planted by the playwright. It is up to the director to fertilize them. In the hands of Mulkraj Anand, they were, unfortunately, still-born and only the keen observer could see flashes of embryonic beauty in these scenes which might have vibrated with pathos, tenderness and beauty.

**SIMPLICITY OVERDONE**

In striking after simplicity of decor—a commendable virtue—the producer destroyed the very illusion of reality he seemed to be groping for, by making all the sets seem, more or less, like one another. Thus the office of the opulent film producer, Chuni Chand, that of Bijju Lal the industrialist, a room in the home of the Anglo-Indian Florrie and he Sanctun of Dr. Mehta, all appeared bare and crude and very similar, not indicating at all, as one had a right to expect, the differences in the stations of life of the characters. The proverbial showiness and gaudiness of the average film. Moghul the opulence of an industrialist, the cheap tawdriness of Anglo-Indian taste, the spick and span severity of a House Surgeon's 'den', were suggested merely in the characters' persons and not at all in their surroundings as was absolutely called for. Thus was simplicity overdone to the point of unreality.

If all the scenes had been 'retrospected' as was the first, with the members of the strike-meeting in shadow in the background, the effect of the entire production would have been enhanced, reminding the audience that the scenes they were witnessing were the narrations of some of the members, akin to the over-done cinematic flash-backs. However, the lack of this retrospective effect, in all save one scene, could not be described as a serious impediment.

**WEAK-KNEED ADAPTATION**

The producer's adaptation of the play to suit Indian conditions, seemed, at times, to strike a somewhat false note. It betrayed the zeal of a person attempting in all sincerity, to reorientate himself with a way of life from whose moorings he had long been torn away.

Anand has, pardonably, been unable to realize the wretchedness of the average working class Indian's lot. His bus-driver's wife was too well-dressed, too frivolous an individual, his Anglo-Indian characters not gaudy enough. One could not help realizing, uncomfortably, that these were originally conceived as American working people.

**THE PERFORMANCES**

The cast, with a few notable exceptions, revealed poor histrionic ability. The director seemed to have been so confident in the power of his subject conveying itself, that he appeared to be slip-shod of the methods—amongst them, acting—of conveying it.

To my mind, the finest performance came from 'RANJAN ROY'. As Mota, the Trade Union boss, he was the soul of arrogance and the perfect picture of corruption. His very back, as he strutted and swaggered about the stage, was eloquent of the little man who has risen somewhere by dubious methods. As Bijju Lal, the industrialist, he was inclined to over-act; nevertheless, he did not fail to convey the correct degree of pompousness called upon by the part.

Next, I must single out BAKUL KHOTE in his role of a worker. Here was a fine piece of realistic acting. Yet the same player failed miserably as Ram, the laboratory assistant, soft-pedalling his role to an absurd degree. Which middle-class employee would show such faint joy as he did at being promised a rise of Rs. 200!!

I am still wondering whether it was not the strong part rather than the acting of ZAKA RAHMATULLAH that made Dr. Chandu, the untouchable surgeon, such a touching picture. Certainly, as Derek, the Anglo-Indian, he failed to impress me.

I shall probably differ from many persons when I state that RAMESH THAPAR struck me as being a player, with a strong personality, who preferred exploiting it to the full, rather than sinking himself into the two characters he was supposed to portray. His speech, moreover while by no means eloquent, was certainly not uncouth enough in tone as called upon by his two workmen roles.

None of the other male members of the cast deserves any mention, except perhaps BIJUR, who, though painfully unrestrained as the film boss, showed latent acting ability.

The performances of the three women players were amateurish, to say the least. ZOHRA SEGAL seemed no more a bus driver's wife than my friend Mulkraj could lay claims to being a producer like Gielgud or Priestley! Neena Mudgal, as the typist, showed promise of better things if properly exploited.

**THE MANAGEMENT**

Poor were the stage and general management. No curtain was used during the short interludes between scenes, while the stage was prepared in darkness, thus compelling the audience to sit in a pitch-black auditorium and preventing it from using the programme as a guide to the cast. To make things worse, even after the hours of darkness, the windows of the auditorium, which has an insufficient number of fans, were kept closed, converting the hall into a Turkish Bath!

**SUMMING UP**

In the final analysis, an undue emphasis on 'grim reality', poor treatment and still poorer acting, a certain self-conscious intellectualism on the producer's part and his obvious

(Continued on Page 18)

FLIT
THE WORLD'S LEADING INSECTICIDE
Welcome Home
FLIT SOLDIER!
THROUGHOUT THE WAR THE FLIT soldier has been fighting on all fronts. He has killed the flies, mosquitoes, fleas and lice that menace the health of our fighting men.
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This means that Flit—with the familiar figure of the Flit soldier on the yellow and black tin—will be available when and where you want it.
Ask for—and be sure you get FLIT. Do not accept any substitute for FLIT. Remember, if the soldier is not on the container, it is not FLIT.
FLIT
GF 68
FLIT—DEADLY TO INSECTS, HARMLESS TO HUMANS

# UNIFICATION OF MAHARASHTRA

**By V. S. Nargolkar**

**The idea of uniting the thirty million Marathi-speaking people into a single homogeneous province is not new. They are at present distributed in a score of different territories in a most haphazard fashion, which has handicapped their cultural and even material development. The Congress has of course, long since accepted the principle of the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis.**

**The issue has naturally come to the fore on the eve of the Constituent Assembly and a Maharashtra Unification Conference is being held in Bombay today (July 28) under the presidency of Mr. Shankarrao Dev. The Conference will be helpful in giving a concrete shape to the demand of a United Maharashtra.**

With the likely advent of the independence of India, certain problems, which were shelved as irrelevant during the course of our long struggle with the foreign power will assume importance and will demand immediate solution. One among such many problems is the redistribution of provinces. An independent nation has ready solutions for many problems which appear insoluble while under foreign domination.

India will soon have a Federal Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly. In view of the Federal character of the constitution, the item of redistribution of provinces is bound to figure prominently on the agenda of the constitution-making body. For long the leaders of other provinces such as Andhra and Karnatak have been making a demand for the unification of their respective people. Now Maharashtra has come forward with its demand for a separate province of all the contiguous territory inhabited by Marathi-speaking people. The time chosen for pressing the demand is most opportune and has, therefore, more chances of success than heretofore.

## Six Divisions

The Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan, at its last session held at Belgaum in the month of May 1946, passed a resolution demanding unification of the Nagpur and Berar districts, Marathwada, Deccan States, Goa and the ten districts of the Bombay Presidency at present known as Maharashtra. Including the four districts of Nagpur and the four of the Berars, there are in all about ten Marathi-speaking districts in the Central Provinces, which, under this scheme, will have to be separated from them. The eight districts of the Marathi area in the Hyderabad State, known as Marathwada are directly under the Nizam's suzerainty.

Goa, otherwise known as Gomantaka, belongs to the Portuguese and is independently administered by the Portuguese Government. Lastly, there are about sixteen to seventeen Deccan States of varying sizes and predominantly peopled by Maharashtrians, which are ruled by their respective rulers. All this territory will have to be united with the present Maharashtra to form a predominantly unilingual autonomous province. The following table will give a rough idea of the area and the population of the various territories to be included in the United Maharashtra.

| Territory. | Area. (in sq. miles) | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Nagpur & Berar | 45091 | 7,624,895 |
| 2. Marathwada | 29387 | 5,219,528 |
| 3. Goa | 1312 | 505,281 |
| 4. Maharashtra | 47103 | 11,172,000 |
| 5. Bombay & Suburbs | 182 | 1,741,030 |
| 6. Deccan States | 10870 | 2,785,000 |
| Total. | 133,945 | 29,047,734 |

## No Rational Principle

The main argument in favour of redistribution of provinces is the complete absence of any rational principle under the formation of the British Indian provinces as they are at present. They have grown into their present sizes as a result of mere historical accidents. Progressive acquisition of new territory from the Native rulers and administrative convenience mainly determined their boundaries. The need for introducing some principle was felt by the Government of India as far back as 1902 when Lord Curzon's government admitted in a despatch that the problem of redistribution was most urgent and a vital one.

Later Lord Hardinge in the despatch of 25th of August 1911 accepted the principle that distincitve language areas provide a convenient basis in the settlement of the boundaries of a province. The Indian National Congress, as early as 1920, at its session held in Nagpur decided to create Congress provinces on linguistic basis. The Nehru Committee, which published its report in 1928, have devoted a small chapter of the report to this subject and have come to the conclusion that "the main consideration that should govern the redistribution of provinces must necessarily be the wishes of the people and *the linguistic unity* of the area concerned". The Simon Commission as well as the joint Parliamentary Committee expressed similar views on the subject but the British Government never thought it fit to apply the principle in practice except in the case of Orissa and Sind.

## Nexus Of Language

The concept of 'nation' is a very complex one. Various factors such as race, religion, language, culture, geographical contiguity or even historical accidents, all or some, have been instrumental in creating the feeling of nationhood among the various peoples of the world. Fortunately, India is and will remain one nation, whatever might be said to the contrary. Yet in the task of the redistribution of provinces within India we have to consider almost all these factors and choose any one of them, which, when applied as a uniform basis of redistribution, will solve the problem satisfactorily once and for all. On close and clear thinking, it will be found that no other basis than that of language will serve the purpose of dividing India into suitable autonomous units under a strong Federal centre.

It has been well said that "language is the material basis of all higher forms of cultural and spiritual life and of the science and literature of a people. It undoubtedly represents the strongest and the most significant bond which unites the various cultural expressions of a people." The full cultural development of a people is seriously handicapped when their mother tongue does not receive due attention and when a foreign language is used as a medium of instruction and for the expression of creative impulses whether in art or literature. In a multilingual province the Government cannot raise one particular language to a position of preeminence over others and thus encourage its exclusive development. Hence the necessity for predominantly unilingual provinces.

Moreover, ideal democracy—other conditions being granted—can exist only where the lowest of citizens not only understands how he is governed but also takes part, in howsoever a small capacity, in the administration and government of the country. In order that the masses may not find the complexities of modern government too much for their limited power of comprehension, it is necessary that the processes of government and administration should be made simple.

## More Suitable Basis

One of the many ways through which this can be done is the employment of the mother tongue of the people governed for the purposes of imparting education, administering justice, law-making and such other functions of the state. Already we have had too much of a foreign language which tended to create a gulf between the educated few and the illiterate masses. Common language, among other factors, will certainly act, as an equalizer in society.

Administrative convenience may be urged as yet another argument in favour of unilingual administrative provinces. The cost of administration would be appreciably reduced when the necessity to duplicate in every language of the province Government literature meant for the public would be obviated. The number of Government translators can also be conveniently reduced. But this point, it must be conceded, can never be a prevailing consideration. It can, at best, supplement and support others more weighty.

It would thus be seen that language is the most suitable basis for the reorganization of provinces. There are, however, certain other considerations and requisites which must justify the creation of a province on the principle of linguistic unity.

## Self-supporting Unit

In the first place, the area which is proposed to be united into an autonomous province must be contiguous and sufficiently large. A glance at the statistical table given above and a comparison of the area of the proposed province with that of either United Provinces or Bengal will show how completely the United Maharashtra will fulfil this requirement. Secondly, the new province sought to be created must be financially a self-supporting unit of the Federal constitutional structure. There is no reason to doubt the stability of the proposed United Maharashtra in this respect also.

Three industrial cities of Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur, the fertile districts of Berar, the vast opportunities for developing and harnessing natural electric power for industrial purposes, the recent development of the sugar industry in the irrigated areas of Maharashtra are some of the reassuring factors regarding the financial self-sufficiency of the proposed province. Maharashtra is already self-sufficient and it is a well known fact that the Government income from the Marathi districts of the Central Provinces far exceeds that of the Hindi area.

Prof. D. R. Gadgil, an eminent economist from Poona, has given his considered opinion in favour of the creation of the new province. Full statistics of the departmental income of the various districts are not at present available. Judging from the available information and in view of the new sources of income that a modern, efficient, democratic government is expected to investigate and utilize, it may be said without fear of contradiction that the proposed province of United Maharashtra will undoubtedly be a self-supporting unit unlike Sind and Orissa.

## Feasible And Necessary

One fundamental requisite, which has so far been taken for granted as it was most obvious, is that the people residing in the six areas mentioned above, which are at present being governed by six different agencies must strongly desire unification. In the absence of any such prevailing sentiment, no amount of rationalizing about the political, economic, cultural and administrative exigencies for creating such a province will be of any avail. The demand is not new, though in the past the Maharashtrians did not publicize it as deligently as the people of Andhra and Karnataka. Recently, however, the movement is gathering force and there has been sufficient expression of the desire for unification through the press and the platform. The representatives of the six areas will have one more opportunity for making a united demand when they gather together in Bombay for the United Maharashtra Conference to be held on July 28.

Thus not only is the proposal for unification most feasible but it is necessary. As a first step towards the final and complete unification of the six areas, the representatives in the Constituent Assembly of the eighteen districts of Nagpur, Berar and the present Maharashtra should press the demand for carving out a separate province of these three areas which are, unlike the other three, directly under the authority of the Government of India. It will be found that the movement for the inclusion of Marathwada, Gomantaka and the Deccan States in the United Maharashtra will gather such momentum in those areas in course of time that in the not distant future the demand will become irresistible for the respective rulers.

## Unjustified Fears

No good cause had ever the fortune of having escaped from the adverse criticism of detractors and cynics. The movement for the unification of Maharashtra is no exception. There are some who see in this move the germs of a virulent disease in the body politic, known as 'provincialism', which will, like the canker of communalism, destroy the unity of India. They, however, fail to see that there is no analogy between division of India on a communal basis into two sovereign states and her distribution into suitable linguistic units enjoying full cultural and administrative autonomy under a Federal Government at the centre.

The latter proposition, instead of destroying the unity of India, will help its further growth, as the unnatural distribution of provinces and the division into British India and Indian India will gradually disappear and the Federal Government handling defence, communications, foreign affairs, currency etc. will exercise a uniform authority over the federating units. Moreover, Hindustani will replace English and its gradual evolution as the 'lingua franca' of the nation will further consolidate the feeling of unity among the people to whatever linguistic provinces they may belong.

A minor objection has been raised that the problem of readjustment of boundaries in the border districts where bilingualism prevails will give rise to rival claims and bitter controversy. Such childish fears hardly become a people who are on the threshhold of freedom. If during the process of maturing into a free nation, we are afraid at every step, of doing the right thing for fear of irrational opposition or imaginary dangers, we do not deserve to be free and we will never be free. Such objections, therefore, to the organization of linguistic provinces must be brushed aside as of no consequence.

It is to be hoped that the United Maharashtra Conference will give a strong lead in the matter and establish some permanent agency to work for the realization of the demand for the United Maharashtra —a province in which the Marathi-speaking people will have as much scope and opportunities for their all round development as the people in other sister provinces.

# Back To Pakistan Demand

## NOON ON LEAGUE MISTAKES IN DELHI TALKS

## SPEAKERS URGE TOTAL REJECTION OF CABINET SCHEME AND LAUNCHING OF STRUGGLE AGAINST BRITAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**Ten resolutions were moved at the meeting of the All-India Muslim League at its meeting to-night at Kaiser Bagh variously demanding scrapping of all the resolutions passed by the Muslim League accepting the long-term and short-term schemes of the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy, marshalling the forces of the Muslim League, launching direct action against the British Government and going back to the ideal of Pakistan as the only goal of the Muslims of India. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided.**

### BACK TO PAKISTAN

With repeated emphasis, Sir Feroze Khan Noon amidst deafening cheers declared that the salvation of the Muslims of India lay only in their adhering to their original demand of a Sovereign Pakistan State.

At the outset, Mr. Jinnah emphasised that the speakers during the course of debate should concentrate only on two points: firstly, what course of action should be taken now that the Viceroy and the British Cabinet Delegation had gone back on their plighted word with regard to the formation of the Interim Government and secondly, should the long-term scheme be rejected or modified.

LEAGUE'S MISTAKES

Sir Feroze Khan Noon initiating the discussion said that the Muslim League in carrying on negotiations with the British Cabinet Delegation had made certain mistakes, but they were made with the best of intentions. The first mistake was that they took for granted the conditions of agreement placed before them by the Cabinet Delegation they wanted to carry through. In that good faith the Muslim League placed before them their views openly. In future Muslim League would never lay its cards on the table.

A second mistake, he asserted, was the momentary departure of the Muslim League from their demand of Pakistan. The demand of Pakistan was not given up for ever. The Muslim League had agreed to enter a Union Government with the firm belief that at a later date they would carve out a Sovereign State of Pakistan. It was a grave mistake on the part of the League.

"It weakened our party and our cause. If we give up that slogan with what other slogan shall we fight the next elections?"

It was the only link, he continued, which kept the Muslims of India together. Without it the future of Muslims was doomed and they would fall into a mire out of which it would be difficult to get out.

MUSLIMS AND INDEPENDENCE

Sir Feroze Khan said that the Muslims were not averse to the achievement of independence. They could not depend upon the sympathy of the British Government. Independence could be achieved only with the co-operation of the Congress. But the Congress leadership was blind to this hard reality. Their tactics would bring independence neither to them nor to the Muslims. Under these circumstances the Muslim League would have to do something for achieving freedom.

Referring to the short-term proposals the speaker said that it was regrettable that the hand of co-operation proferred by the Muslim League was rejected by the Congress. He threw a challenge to the Congress that without the co-operation of the Muslim League they would never be able to run the Executive Council of the Viceroy.

A SUICIDAL STEP

With regard to the long-term scheme Sir Feroze Khan Noon declared that it was nothing but a device on the par o the Labour Government to keep them engaged for another four years so that they might win the next election also.

"In view of the attitude of the Congress I feel that it will be foolish, futile and suicidal for the Muslims to enter the Constituent Assembly", he proceeded adding that the Muslim League would never allow itself to be out voted by the Congress.

Sir Feroze Khan Noon said that even if the Muslim League went into the Constituent Assembly on the condition that the Muslims should frame their own Constitution for Pakistan and the Congress for Akhand Hindustan the position would not be free from danger, because the British Government would not allow them a free hand in framing such a Constitution. They would pick out some week points and as self-styled arbitrators impose something else on them

"The best course for us is frankly to admit that we made a mistake in accepting the Union of some sort proposed in the scheme and go back to our Pakistan ideal (cheers).

The path of wisdom lies in the total rejection of the constitutional proposals. We will sit quiet and do nothing until the Congress has made the British quit.

We shall eliminate ourselves for the time being, for, somebody has got to make sacrifices to achieve freedom for this country We Mussalmans shall sacrifice, if we want freedom for ourselves, when we know that neither the Britisher nor the Hindu is willing to make us free. From our own point of vew, it is better we fight one of them and not both of them.

When the Congress has turned out the Englishman, we will know how to fight the Congress (cheers). Brave men can never be ruled by others." (renewed cheers).

DIRECT ACTION ADVOCATED.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani in an impassioned speech demanded scrapping of all the resolutions passed by the Muslim League and advocated direct action against the British Government.

He asked Mr. Jinnah to declare that the Muslim League had no other ideal except that of Pakistan.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani said that during the negotiations at Simla Mr. Jinnah appeared to him as the Chamberlain of India, because he was making concession after concession to the British Delegation and the Congress. The position had remained inexplicable to him until this morning when Mr. Jinnah's speech enlightened him.

He concluded with a strong appeal for a final struggle against the British Government of any category, violent or non-violent.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS

Maulana Karam Ali moved a resolution demanding the immediate launching of a struggle against the British "There is no other course left open to the Muslims We should not go into the Contsituent Assembly" Maulana Karam Ali also suggested that the Muslims should begin an immediate boycott of British goods.

COME INTO THE FIELD

Dr. Abdul Hamid Kazi urged that any settlement now with the Congress should be based on the principle of parity between the Congress and the Muslim League in the proposed Interim Government, the Hindus and the Muslims in the Constituent Assembly and in the Union Government and in the Union Legislature when it was formed. The Muslims, he said, were not going to trust the Hindu Congress who were given to petty bargaining any more than they would trust the British Government. He did not agree with Sir Feroze Khan Noon that the Muslims should stand aside and let the Hindus settle with the British. "The Muslims must come into the field now and fight for independence—independence not only for Pakistan, but for Hindustan as well. After wresting power from the British for the whole of the country, the Muslims should establish their own Government in the Pakistan areas and make a free gift of the other three-fourths of the try to the Hindus. (Cheers)

GIVE UP TITLES

Khan Bahadur Jaluluddin suggested that the Muslims should begin with renouncing their titles and pursuing a more active political programme. He added that Mr. Jinnah should give a directive to the Muslim Nation to renounce their titles from the British Government. This would only be the first step, and the people should be prepared for further sacrifices.

STRUGGLE FOR PAKISTAN

Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan (Punjab) condemned the "militant and aggressive attitude" of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and said that the Congress with its overwhelming majority in the Constituent Assembly hoped to crush the Muslim League. Muslims could not rely on the promises of the British, but should develop their own inherent strength and fight for the achievement of Pakistan. He advocated direct action, but as to when and in what manner it should be launched should be left to the League Working Committee. If Mr Jinnah gave the call, Raja Ghaznafar Ali said, Muslims from all walks of life would come forward to carry on the struggle for the attainment of Pakistan.

The session adjourned at midnight and will meet again at 11 A.M. to-morrow

The Working Committee of the Muslim League will meet at Mr. Jinnah's residence to-morrow evening.

## Quaid-e-Azam's "Definitions"

**GANDHIJI: "The universal adviser of the world" who was awakened by Cripps on the morning of June 25.**

**SARDAR PATEL: "Strong man of the Congress" who was waylaid by Cripps to "concoct a device".**

**CONGRESS: "Bania party higgling and haggling for concessions". It put back the clock of India's freedom by 40 years.**

**LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE: He and Cripps indulged in jugglery of words that showed a "dishonest and debased mentality".**

**SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS: "That ingenious juggler of words".**

**MR. ALEXANDER: He intervened and made a confession.**

**CABINET MISSION: Like a drowning man catching the straw, the Mission pounced on the Congress "acceptance" as final.**

**ON HIMSELF: "I could never serve on the Viceroy's Executive Council".**

*Jinnah's Speech In League Council* (Page 14)

## SEAMEN'S CHARTER OF RIGHTS

### Zaman On Achievements Of Seattle Conference

KARACHI, July 27, (A. P. I.): The achievements of the International Martime Labour Conference at Seattle with reference to India were reviewed by Mr. S. R. Zaman Government of India's delegate who has just returned home, in an interview to the press.

Characterising the Conference as most important and far-reaching in the history of seamen labour, Mr. Zaman said that the conference underlined the principle of the fixing of International minimum standards for conditions of work, employment and living of seamen. Mr. Zaman said that the International minimum wage was fixed at 16 pounds per month.

Indian seaman would get wages as determined by manning ratio for example if two Indians were employed in place of a European, the two Indians would get the wages of one European which meant eight pounds each. Mr. Zaman stated that minimum hours of work had been fixed on the basis of eight hours-day subject to certain exceptions. Greatly improved scale of accommodation in ships had been laid down. Provisions had also been made for mess rooms. Broad principles of social security scheme for seamen had also been laid down.

Mr. Zaman said that the policy that would be adopted by the United Kingdom in this connection was most important for India as about 90 per cent of Indian seamen were employed in ships belonging to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Zaman left for Delhi today.

## Attlee To Lead Br. Delegation To Peace Conference

**LONDON, July 27, (Reuter): It is announced from No. 10 Downing Street that the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, will lead the British Delegation to the Peace Cnference commencing at Paris on Monday.**

**Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, who was to lead the Delegation is slightly indisposed, and he has been advised complete rest by doctors for a few days.**

## Congress Cabinet Meets At Wardha On Aug. 8

ALLAHABAD, July 27, (A. P. I.): The A. I. C. C. office announces that a meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held at Wardha on August 8 and subsequent days. Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Mr. Shanker Rao Deo Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Jagjivanram, Mr. Asaf Ali and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu have been specially invited

Members and the special invitees are advised to take the above press announcement as a formal invitation, in case, letters of invitation which have been posted, do not reach them owing to postal strike.

Mr. Krishna Prasada, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who conferred with Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Dalvi recently.

## ELECTRICAL STORM HITS ENGLAND

### Biggest Since 1927

LONDON, July 27, (A.P.A.): Cornfields, fields of barley and wheat were battered down in the county of Suffolk yesterday when two separate storms swept large areas of England and Wales.

Torrential rain, vivid lightning, hail and floods in many parts of the country caused temperature to drop 10 degrees.

The storm was heaviest to hit England since 1927.

In London thousands of workers trying to get home were trapped in the downpour and rush hour traffic on underground railways, buses and railways was completely tangled.

At the peak of the storm over the capital the city was blacked out by gloom and cloud as with the rain and thunder came a wind of nearly 50 miles an hour, that changed direction several times.

## STOP PRESS

BRITISH TROOPS OPEN FIRE IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, July 27 (Reuter): British troops guarding the detention barracks at Talbieh, southern suburb of Jerusalem, opened fire to-night when a party of Jews were observed outside the barbed wire perimeter.

The Jews withdrew without returning the fire.

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# Shaw Goes Underground!

## At Ninety Plays Kid's Tricks With His Admirers

LONDON, July 26, (U.P.A.:) Don't wait for George Bernard Shaw to grow up—it's a waste of time.

He was 90 years old today and he celebrated it by playing a kid's trick on several score serious students of his works.

They were gathered at the National Book League exhibition of his manuscripts and mementoes. The Gloomy Dean, Dr. W. R. Inge, had just sounded the proper note of solemnity in eulogizing a writer so great he already belongs to the ages.

Suddenly a door opened and there was Shaw—as abruptly as the devil might have appeared to Faust. The mephistophelian eyebrows twitched and excitement hit the crowd like the waves at Bikini.

Women twittered, men gasped and everybody crowded around the reedy one with the cane and he beamed with delight at the turmoil. Then he cleared his throat with perfect timing and the murmuring stilled.

"Old books", he said, looking around the hall. "Old manuscripts —and an old, old man."

He hobbled around, tapping several manuscripts with his forefinger and sighing over some of his letters. Then he went out to his car, quite happy over the success of his surprise visit.

But his joy was shortlived. He journeyed to the British Broadcasting Corporation to hear a recording of a birthday speech he had made, called "How to be happy," and he howled that the recorders had "ruined my voice."

After castigating the engineers, Shaw sugvested they would hear a special film he made several years ago as an example of how he liked his voice to sound. According to one of his companions, he muttered about the recording all the way back to his rustic retreat Ayot St. Lawrence in Hertfordshire. He also complained about the huge volume of letters he would have to read.

"I'm an old man," he said querulously, "and I've got too little time left now for work without having to read bags of mail."

And he told the driver to hurry because he didn't want to miss his nightly ritual of listening to the nine p. m. news broadcast.

### G. B. S. Refuses To See Dublin Delegation

LONDON, July 26, (U.P.A.): "The Animal", as George Bernard Shaw calls himself, escaped today from crowds of curious sightseers who gathered around his isolated country home and town apartment to see him on his 90th birthday.

Shaw, who was determined not to celebrate his birthday, fled to an undisclosed hideaway, while his housekeepers at both Shaw's residences were driven frantic with telephone calls and dealing with tremendous piles of mail.

The aged writer was to be made "Freeman" of his native city of Dublin today but the ceremony was postponed until mid-August to permit the Irish Government determine just how "small" a delegation it is legally necessary to send to confer the honour on Shaw. The writer refused to see the delegation of eight representatives from Dublin.

### *Shaw's Recipe For Happiness*

LONDON July 26 (Reuter): George Bernard Shaw, the world famous dramatist and thinker on his 90th birthday today appeared in a British broadcasting corporation television programme

On the verandah of his home in the small peaceful village of Ayot Saint Lawrence in Hertfordshire Shaw gave the world his birthday message and among other things he spoke about the art of leading a happy life.

"The way to have a happy life is to be busy doing what you like, all the time having no time left to consider whether you are happy or not."

"I have never had time and I have been far too busy and hard-worked all my life to bother about being a great man.

"People who think that they are going to be great, young people who inform you that they are going to be great-very seldom come to anything.

"When I was a small boy, I wanted to be a pirate—the one thing I never wanted to be was a writer and the reason was that I was a born writer. Your son or your daughter informs me that they want to be great artists or great musicians—I was going to say politicians but there may be something in that—do your utmost to prevent him. Do not let him

"Let him be a shopkeeper or a stockbroker, and if your daughter tells you that she wants to be a great actress, try to prevent her. Tell her to marry a shopkeeper or a stockeeper.

"If you had known all that I have had to put up with in my life you would say 'heaven defend me from living that man's life.'

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"

Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise SEND FOR FREE BOOK just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated Book "MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free. This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a "million people" all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healty life.

PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO.
COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.


# "Goa Movement Spontaneous"

### Cunha Indicts Portuguese Administration

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Tristao Braganza Cunha, President of the Goa Congress Committee prior to his being convicted and sentenced to eight years' transportation, made a statement in the court at Panjim declaring that the Civil resistance movement in Goa was spontaneous.

According to a message received in Bombay, Mr. Cunha declared, "I am accused of having directed the Civil Disobedience movement, but I cannot take such credit for it nor any one else.

"This movement is not yet organised and is a movement of the masses without proper direction. From its start, you can see it was spontaneous. If anybody is the cause of the movement, it is the Portuguese Administration which by its economic mismanagement during recent years has caused intense economic discontent among the people. That is the cause of the movement.

"Most of the people perhaps do not even know that this movement is for Civil Liberties. For them, this is a manifestation of their discontent, resulting from hunger, unemployment and the attendant hardships".

### RAVI IN FLOODS NEAR LAHORE

LAHORE, July 27 (API): The villages of Coti and Joda, six miles from here, are under water as a result of the Ravi river following on the outskirts of Lahore, being in flood since yesterday evening. The flood water is still rising—the level has risen two feet since last night—and some more villages in the vicinity of the Manawa Police Station are threatened with inundation.

The historic tomb of Jehangir as well as the adjacent Shahdara Police Station are cut off by a vast sheet of water No loss of life is so far reported.

# Palestine Partition Plans

## Setting Aside Specified Area For Jewish Occupation

*WASHINGTON, July 27 (A.P.A.): Mr. James F. Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, announced last night that the British Government had approved the Anglo-American Cabinet Committee Plan for the partition of Palestine.*

*The United States Government is now considering the plan which Mr. Byrnes said he wanted to talk over with the President before leaving for the Paris Peace Conference.*

While Mr. Byrnes did not explain what the partition of Palestine would mean, it presumably would entail the setting aside of a specified area for Jewish occupation and another area for Arab occupation with some sort of British federalised Government in control.

100,000 JEWS TO ENTER PALESTINE SOON

Senator James Mead (Democrat-New York) reported after a conference with President Truman early Friday that the President believed 100,000 Jews will be admitted to Palestine "in the very near future."

Mr. Mead told correspondents that the President expressed the opinion that the difficulties delaying the implementation of the Anglo-American Committee's recommendations will be adjusted soon and that the Jews will then be permitted to enter Palestine.

NO COMMENT FROM BRITAIN

LONDON, July 27, (A.P.A.): The British Foreign Office said last night it had no comment to make on Secretary Byrnes' announcement that Britain had approved an Anglo-American Cabinet Committee Plan for the partition of Palestine.

JEWISH OPPOSITION

PARIS, July 27, (A.P.A.): This announcement by Byrnes, drew the foregoing commen in Paris last night from an informant close to the Jewish Agency:

There have been unconfirmed reports that 15 per cent of the total land would be allocated to the Jews, 45 per cent to the Arabs, and 40 per cent to a British protected area.

"If these reports are true, the area allowed to the Jews would be too small. It would not contain the 100,000 European Jews waiting to go to Palestine. It would provide no security for a small Jewish state in a sea of Arabs, and it would not be workable economically.

"Therefore the Jews would oppose it."

U. P. A. adds: The Jewish Agency executive will decide the Agency's attitude toward the proposal at the meeting opening in Paris next Monday. Most Jewish sources believed the Executive would oppose the plan, at least in its present form.

These sources said the Jews would not have sovereignty over their own state but would be ruled by a non-elected government and governor.

They said the Jews would prefer the partition plan proposed by the Royal Commission in 1937. It provided for an independent, if small, Jewish state giving scope to Jewish initiative, culture and science. No similar provision is contained in the new Anglo-American plan, these sources said.

Jewish sources also reported that the Jewish Agency has not yet been invited to the forthcoming British round table conference on the future of Palestine.

ARABS FORM EMERGENCY FORCES TO END MISCHIEF BY JEWS

JAFFA, July 27 (Reuter): More than 2,000 members of "Najjada"—"Arab Emergency Forces" took a mass oath of allegiance and loyalty before Jamal Husseini and other members of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee here last night.

Husseini said that the movement should be directed primarily for enforcement of boycott of Jewish products and ending the irreparable mischief by land brokers.

Husseini added "I leave it to you to deal with them by your resourcefulness."

Mohammad Hawwari "Chief of Najadda' announced that the Mufti of Jerusalem would be recognised as the leader of the movement.

Meanwhile he has placed "emergency forces" under the Palestine Arab Higher Committee of which Jamal Husseini is the acting Chairman

NOT A PARTITION PLAN"

LODON, July 27, (Reuter): The Federal Scheme for Palestine, recommended unanimously by the Anglo-American Committee of experts has been accepted by the British cabinet only "as a basis for discussion', a foreign, office spokesman announced in London this morning, cables Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. He was commenting on the statement by the United States secretary of state Mr. James F. Byrenes, at a press conference last night, that the partition scheme has been "approved" by the Cabinet. The spokesman said it was inaccurate to decrige the plan as one for partition.

Under the Federal solution recommended by the Expert Committee, it is reliably believed Arab and Jewish provinces would be made in Palesaine subject to a Central Federal Authority composed of Arab Jewish and British members. No final decision will be taken before the consultations with Jews and Arabs due in London at the end of August or the beginning of September, but it is learned on good authority this morning that the high-level British and American discussions on the Palestine question will be resumed when Mr. Byrnes and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Earnest Bevin meet in Paris for the Peace Conference next week.

73 DEAD IN HOTEL OUTRAGE

JERUSALEM, July 27, (Reuter): Two more bodies recovered from the wreckage of King David Hotel this morning brought the death roll to 73 with 27 still missing and 46 injured in hospital.

### *Teachers' Stage Demonstration*

MADRAS, July 27, (A. P. I.): About 1,200 teachers including 200 women teachers of the aided schools in the city staged a peaceful demonstration this afternoon, presenting a memorandum to the Prime Minister and to the Education Minister seeking redress of the grievances. They pleaded for increased pay and allowances and an enquiry into the conditions of service of teachers in aided schools in order to ensure them equitable treatment and security of service.

Mr. Prakasam assured the teachers that he would give sympathetic consideration to their representations.

### "NATIONALIST PARTY OF INDIA"

A correspondent writes:—A new political party, by name "Nationalist Party of India", was inaugurated in Bombay on the 20th July to contest central and provincial elections, to form Governments on non-communal and parliamentary system and to secure full Independence. Joint electorates with reservation of seats to minorities, adult franchise, full citizen rights, removal of untouchability, increase of wealth of nation, appointments on merits, inverse revision of Government officers' pay from top to bottom, etc., are among the other aims in view. Indians of either sex, above 21 years, declaring "Indian First", and accepting the party creed, by writing card, may join. Mr. K. R. Bengeri, Advocate, is the President of the Party and Mrs. K. C. Bengeri, Hon. General Secretary. The address of the Party is: Kala Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2.

# Stabbing Cases In Ahmedabad

## Twenty-Four Hour Curfew Imposed

AHMEDABAD, July 27, (API): After five days of peace, two incidents of stabbing and one incident of acid throwing, in which four passers-by received burns, occurred today. Twenty-four hours curfew was imposed and a number of persons were rounded up. Shops which were open in Manek Chawk and other places closed down. Congress workers went round appealing to the people not to get panicky.

A special police officer has been appointed to investigate more serious offences of rioting. The Special Magistrate who has been appointed to hear cases of rioting will start his work from Monday.

# INDIA'S RECORD SCORE OF TOUR—533 FOR 3!

## *MERCHANT SCORES ANOTHER DOUBLE CENTURY (205)*

### *'Pat' Puts Up 110 (Not Out) And Amarnath Out For 106: First 4 Batsmen Knock Up Century Each !*

(By LEARIE CONSTANTINE, Reuter's Special Commentator.)

BRIGHTON, July 27 (Reuter): On a hard wicket and fast outfield India gave a taste of her batting ability, giving the Sussex bowling a severe trouncink here today. The opening stand of 283 between Merchant and Mankad in three hours and 20 minutes showed how the Indians appreciate conditions similar to those in their own country.

Merchant was the dominating personality of this great partnership and was completely at home from the moment he went in. Merchant would have achieved the rare distinction of scoring a century before lunch, but for several delays owing to car windcreens reflecting the sun and having to be covered. The longer he stayed the more brilliant Merchant became. Out of 100 added in the first half hour after lunch, Merchant claimed 67 and despite the rate at which he travelled, made nothing like a false stroke.

**MERCHANT OUT AFTER SCORING DOUBLE CENTURY**

Mankad was quite happy to leave most of the scoring to his partner, but also brought off many fine late cuts. Mankad hit ten fours in scoring 105 out of the 293 runs for the first wicket.

Merchant carried on driving, after losing Mankad and eventually fell to a brilliant catch at short mid-off soon after completing his double century.

Although the Sussex attack caused little trouble on the perfect pitch, the fielding reached a high standard otherwise the Indian total would have been higher

At tea, as a result of four hours batting India were 334 for 2, over 80 runs per hour and at close had scored 533 for 3.

**DETAILS OF PLAY**

HOVE, July 27, (Reuter): Play in the match between Indians against Sussex started to time today as Hove missed the full force of yesterday's widespred storms.

Merchant and Mankad opened for India, who won the toss, and scored freely putting on 100 runs in 30 minutes.

Merchant soon reached his 50 and it seemed from the rate of scoring that he might get a century before lunch but he missed that distinction by only four runs.

The lunch score was Merchant not out 96, Mankad not out 60 extras two, total 158 for zero.

Just as the glorious opening partnership looked like going to 30 Mankad put one from Box upto James Langridge who held the ball and separated the opening batsmen with the score at 293.

Merchant completed his 100 in the second over after lunch. 10,000 spectators giving him a great ovation. This is his fifth hundred of the tour and was full sparkling drives, neat leg-glides and cuts, in fact every scoring stroke.

The speed attack was brought back without success and the score was taken well past the second hundred. Two-hundred went up in 140 minutes.

A bowling change was made, but Nye returned with a new ball at 213 with Hammond at the other end.

**100 RUNS IN 60 MINUTES**

But fours continued to flow from Merchant who, with two off Hammond, reached his 150. Mankad seemed content to leave the scoring to Merchant, yet himself went on merrily. The first hundred after lunch took only an hour, Merchant claiming 67.

Two fours, in succession off Nye, gave Merchant the 20th boundary just before Mankad completed his second century of the tour in three-and-a-quarter hours.

Mankad could have scored faster, but was content to take a single at the start of the over to give Merchant a chance to punish the bowling. It was a mishit off an intended leg-stroke which got Mankad, Langridge taking a running catch to mid-wicket. He hit ten fours.

Merchant, who had an escape at 190 when a leg-shot just went too high for the fielders, was unperturbed and with a straight drive to the boundary put 300 up. Then with a couple to fine leg, he exceeded his personal 200. Five minutes later, however, he took one more four, then fell to a brilliant catch at short midoff, Hammond taking a powerfully-hit ball inches from the ground.

**MERCHANT'S BEST INNINGS OF TOUR.**

Merchant hit 23 four in the best, if not his highest, innings of the tour. His flowing drives left the fieldsmen standing helpless as the ball flashed to the boundary and he had the right stroke for everything. Despite his long stay, he gave no actual chance and only once did the ball go anywhere else except where intended.

Pataudi took ten minutes to open his account, while Amarnath was always looking for runs.

Amarnath brought off a good square cut for a four off Oakes and at tea the Indian total was 334 for the loss of two wickets.

Pataudi and Amarnath carried on the free scoring after tea with the first quarter hour bringing 30 runs.

Amarnath hit the fast bowler Nye to the long-on boundary, then took a legside four off James Langridge.

Pataudi was batting with graceful ease, but the batsmen were unable to get full value for all their strokes, as Amarnath still appeared to be troubled by his twisted knee and refused a number of singles.

Sussex spread their field and runs became even more difficult to obtain.

**PAT'S 50 OUT OF 131.**

A cracking on drive by Pataudi off James Langridge sent up 400 after four hours and 35 minutes.

Amarnath completed 52 out of 96 in 70 minutes and five minutes later came the century of the partnership.

Cox, who does not usually bowl much, was given a long spell with the ball, as he was able to keep the batsmen reasonably quiet, but the bowler rarely looked dangerous.

Then came Pataudi's 50 scored out of 131 in 100 minutes.

Pataudi began scoring much faster than Amarnath The Indian Captain was very severe on Nye when the fast bowler came on with the new ball at 427, placing him through the covers and cutting him for three brilliant fours.

An ondrive for four by Amarnath sent up 500 in five hours and forty minutes. Both Batsmen were racing to complete their hundred before the close. Amarnath had now taken on the role of chief scorer. When the total was 491. both batsmen were level at 97.

Amarnath with a squarecut for four won the race for century, his coming out 201 in two hours and ten minutes. Pataudi followed suit in the next over also with a boundary, his runs being obtained out of 226 in two and a half hours

Thus the first four batsmen in the innings each completed three figures. This is only the 11th time this has happened in England. Just on time, Amarnath gave a catch to the wicket-keeper, India finishing 533 for three. The third wicket stand produced 219 in two hours and 25 minutes.

**INDIA (First Innings)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Merchant, c Hammond, b Cox | 205 |
| Mankad c J. Langridge, b Cox | 105 |
| Pataudi (not out) | 110 |
| Amarnath, c Griffith b Bartlett | 106 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total (for 3 wkts.) | 533 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 293; 2 for 314; 3 for 533

In Mysore State, India has the champion of her great traditions. That worthy State has taken upon itself the sacred duty of encouraging India's talents in arts, industry, science and medicine; and the Annual Exhibition held there during the [illegible] Festival is a rendezvous meant for them all. In 1943, we went to that Exhibition, when our services in the field of Ayurveda and the potentialities of our various preparations such as MRITA-SANJIBANI as a tonic, SUKRA-SANJIBAN as a nerve food, and SARIBADI SARSA as a Blood Purifier, were at once recognised and we were awarded a Gold Medal. This is undoubtedly to our credit, which you can profitably employ to your own advantage!



Kaviraj Shyamadas Vaidyashastri, Kavyatirtha, Ayurvedacharya, Kavyavyakarantirtha, Sahityaratna, Kavyavinod, Kavyakantha, Kavyavisharad, Kavyatattwa, Kavyasiddhanta, Kavyasudhanidhi, Kavyasudhakar, Kavyasudhakar, Kavyasudhakar

## OUR TABULATED ADLETS

**2 ANNAS PER WORD**
**MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-**
To be paid in advance.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted—a really expert commercial artist and designer to be in charge of designing in a first class Carpet and Tapestry manufacturing firm in Srinagar (Kashmir). Selected candidate will have the rare advantage of learning much in designing and color from a very well experienced European artist who is very soon leaving this country. Attractive terms will be offered to a capable person. Apply to The Kashmir Fine Art Dealers Ltd., Srinagar, Kashmir.** (2886)

### MEDICAL ADLETS

**Homoeopathy, Ayurvedic Unani Degrees by Post. Prospectus free, Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot.** 2577

**Waterburys Compound, Emetine Bismuth Iodide Tablets. Durofix, Murcolizedwax, Vitamin Bcomplex Capsules, Modern Evenflo Valve Nursers, Elliotts Brain and Nervetonic, now available at Marshall & Co., (Chemists), Bombay.** (2921)

### AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted Agents and Merchants for our famous Buttons throughout India and abroad. Eastern Small Industries, Dacca.** (2699)

**Wanted Agents to sell shares of a well established Engineering Company on lucrative terms. Apply:—H. P. Bose & Bros. 25. Swallow Lane Calcutta.** 8415

**Wanted Agents or Wholesale Dealers. Please apply for terms, conditions and samples to the Diamond Button Mfg. Co., 40|41, Tantibazar, Dacca (Bengal).** (2735)

### PERSONAL

**Drinking water may be sterilised quickly and effectively by dissolving one tablet of Halazone-Boots in each quart. Obtainable from your chemist at fourteen annas per bottle of 100 tablets.** (7670)

### BOOKS & MAGAZINES

**"Concord" weekly specially started for communal harmony. For free copy write, Manager, 12, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, or Bombay Representative Warden Road, Bombay 26.** (2688)

### PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

**A boon to agriculturists for immediate sale a village comprising 11,000 Bighas (app. 3,000 acres) of fertile and consolidated land. Mostly Canal irrigated. Situated between Delhi and Ambala. Suitable for large Agricultural Farm capable of yielding handsome profits. Price Rs. Twelve Lakhs. Do not miss this opportunity. For particulars write to: S. W. Nausherwani & Co., Contractors, Karnal (Punjab).**

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**First class electric ceiling fans of standard make, both A. C. and D. C. (Mostly 48") available at very moderate rates. Needy parties, please hurry up. Apply Box No. 2919, "Bombay Chronicle."**

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# ON WITH THE SHOW !

## News

### MAIDEN PRODUCTION

Famous Pictures' first offering will soon be on the local screen. It is called NARGIS and professes to narrate a real-life story.

Nargis heads the cast which is composed of Rehman, David, Shah Nawaz and Pratimadevi. The music and the lyrics have been contributed by Hasnalal and Bhagatram.

★

### GROWING VACUUM

Prakash Studios seem to be losing their big names one after another Gone are Prem Adib and Shobhana Samarth who, in the roles of Ram and Sita, helped to make "Bharat Milap" and "Ram Rajya" phenomenal artistic and box-office hits. In the wake of these players, follows RAMESH GUPTA Prakash's lyricist who is now floating his own concern, the first venture of which will be MERA GEET, to be made under the banner of "Jai Shakti Productions."

★

### FAMED LEGEND

Kanan, the screen's unchallenged nightingale, will once again hold us entranced as she warbles Kamal Das Gupta's melodies in Lakhmidas Anand's KRISHNA LEELA, which is to be released, simultaneously, at three picture-houses, in the next fortnight.

It will be recalled that Kanan was signed up to play in the immortal Radha-Krishna legend, for the fabulous sum of one lakh of rupees. Perhaps Anand thought it worth paying so much gold for a golden voice!

★

### NEW STAR

Rajkamal's next picture JEEVAN ATRA, will reveal a brand new personality in the form of the heroine who has been given the apt name of Nayan Tara, and who may be seen, on most days, in the Taj Dining room, at the lunch hour, either entertaining foreign friends or fellow artistes. Let us look forward to her entertaining us—for a change.

"Jeevan Atra" is from the pen of N. S. Phadke, and has been directed by Winayak. In addition to the new star, it contains a galaxy of well-known names: Yakub, Dixit, Baburao Pendharkar, Chandrakant and Shanta Rin.

## Views

In connection with Krishen Anand's GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR, an adaptation from Gogol, I have received an interesting letter, the writer of which prefers to remain anonymous. This being so, rather than reproduce the entire letter, I shall quote extracts the form."

★

### DREARY AFFAIR

"Hind Manch's 'Government Inspector', was a somewhat dreary affair..... The direction (by Chetan Anand) seemed extremely fussy in some places and poor in conception at others. Two or three roles, including that of Tiwari, enacted by the director himself, were miscast. Rashid Ahmed as a Post Master and S. R. Pande, as Tiwari's servant, had their moments when they stood out from the rest of the cast. However, these two were borrowed players.....

"The buffoonery of the Sikh gentlemen (played by M. C. Sharma and Ranjit) merely amused the Gujerati section of the audience, while the purpose of the play was lost midway through the production....."

★

### AMATEUR GROUPS

The same reader makes some very pertinent, pungent and interesting observations about the amateur theatrical groups, springing up, like mushrooms, in our midst. However, I shall reserve these remarks for a future date, when I deal more fully with the theatrical movement which is creeping in slowly but steadily. For the moment, suffice it to say that any amateur effort, howsoever poor, is better than none at all—provided it is made with the interest of advancing Art in view, and not merely to satisfy the vanity or to spotlight the mediocrity of ambitious but untalented young persons.

★

### AN APOLOGY

**I must apologize to my good friend Mulkraj Anand (—stage manager, however, excluded—) and all my readers, for the delay in the publication of my review of "Waiting For Lefty", which appears somewhere in these pages. This was ready for publication several weeks ago, but various reasons, such as.. pressure on space, etc., prevented it from appearing thus far.**

**—SARDI.**

# ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE

## Clerk Of High Court Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday: A stir was created yesterday in the High Court, when Dy. Commissioner Kamte, accompanied by Inspector Neale and Sub-Inspector Miranda of the Anti-Corruption Branch successfully laid a trap which resulted in one of the members of the staff of the Insolvency Registrar's Court being caught red-handed with Rs. 100 received as illegal gratification.

It is alleged that a certain person who was adjudicated insolvent refrained from attending meetings fixed for 'public examination' in the Insolvency Registrar's Court, though summoned to do so. The Insolvency Court, therefore, adjourned the public examination of this insolvent "sine die" and a 'rule nisi' was issued against this insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed to jail.

In the meantime, Krishnarao Shirpatrao Basutkar (34), who is the chief clerk attached to the Judicial section of the Insolvency Registrar got in touch with the insolvent against whom the "rule nisi" was issued and promised to intervene with his superior Officers on behalf of the insolvent and get the 'rule nisi' discharged, if he paid him Rs. 100. The insolvent contacted Mr. N. M. Kamte, Chief of the Anti-Corruption Branch. Swift developments then followed.

On the afternoon of July 26, the Officers of the Anti-Corruption Branch hid themselves in one of the chambers in the High Court, while a punch witness remained seated on a bench outside. The insolvent met Basutkar in front of the chambers. On the marked money being paid, the Officers sprang up from their place of hiding and detained Basutkar. He was taken before Mr. K. K. Dastur, the Insolvency Registrar, where he was searched and the marked notes were found in his trouser pocket. The drawers of his table in the office were then searched and three cheque books, several 'paying in' slips and other documents were seized. It is alleged that Basutkar declared that he had accepted Rs. 100 as fees on behalf of one of the barristers of the High Court, who, on being immediately questioned, repudiated the statement.

The Chief Justice ordered the immediate suspension of Basutkar, pending the disposal of the charge against him.

**Basutkar is a graduate in arts and has been in the service for the past 8 years.**

## Children's Aid Society

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister, presided over the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society on Saturday afternoon in the Committee Room of the Secretariat. Dr. D. D. Mehta, Secretary of the Society submitted the 19th annual report which was adopted. A new committee was elected and a sub-committee was appointed to draft the Constitution within there months. The Sub-Committee consisted of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Mr. M. Y. Nurie and Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, July 28.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Flute 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Hamid Husain (Hamidi) 8-45 Master Dinanath (Surat) 9-0 Mohammad Rafi 9-20 Amanat Ali Khan 11-0 Music from Film 11-45 Swarga-Sangeet Parishad.

12-15 p.m. Azam Bai 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Air Orchestral Concert 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 T. N. Ranade 4-50 Hamid Husain (Hamidi) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Dilruba Recital 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Geet and Bhajan 6-30 Mohammad Rafi 6-45 T. N. Ranade 7-0 "Nawab Sahib" (H) 7-30 Amanat Ali Khan 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 M. S. Kanetkar (M songs) 8-45 "The Bet" 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 String Festival (Relayed from Delhi) 10-10 Symphonic Hour.

## IRRAWADDI REACHES BOMBAY SAFE

BOMBAY, July 27: The steamship Irrawaddi reached Bombay at noon today and has safely docked.

It is ascertained neither the passengers nor the crew suffered any injury and the ship itself has not suffered any serious damage.

It appears the Irrawaddi ran into very heavy seas and a strong gale causing her to ask for assistance.

# CITY AND SUBURBS

### To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 30, 2003.
Muslim: Shabban 28, 1365.
Parsi: Behman 28, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-14 a.m. Sunset: 7-16 p.m.
Hightide: 12-10.
Lowtide: 05-19, 18-18.

### Today's Engagements

BOMBAY ALL MALAYALEE CONFERENCE: Current events section—A lecture on "United Kerala" by Sjt. P. V. Madhavan, at 5-30 p.m., at Podar College, Dadar.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI: Prof. V. B. Sangli will address students on "Glory of Karnataka", at 9-30 a.m., at 145, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALUTE KASHMIR: Special function, at 6-30 p.m., at Sunderbai Hall, under auspices of Communist Party of India.

TEXTILE ASSN. MONTHLY SOCIAL: At 9-30 a.m., at the Podar College of Commerce, Matunga, when "The situation arising out of the frequent assaults on Officers and an introduction of Provident fund for salaried staff in all Mills will be discussed."

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sreepad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar "will explain Srimad Bhagabatans", in English, at 6-30 p.m. Culiandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Life of power which is Peace" will be the subject of a Public Lecture at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, BANDRA: The annual general meeting of the National Library Bandra and Khar Branch will be held in the Bandra Library Premises, at 10 a.m.

THE BOMBAY DURGA PUJA COMMITTEE: The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Bengalee residents of Bombay will be held at 5 p.m., at Tajmakiwadi, Tardeo Road to elect new Executive Committee for celebrating 1946 Durga Puja.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: Today, at 10-30 a.m., at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road, Dastur Bode will deliver a sermon. At 6 p.m., Dastur Bode will expound the Philosophy of the Gathas.

CONGRESS GUMASTA SAMITI: Urgent meeting, at 7-30 p.m., tomorrow, at the Congress House.

CONGRESS HARIJAN SEVA SAMITI: Monthly Flag Salutation at D. P. Wadi, Ghorupdeo, at 9 a.m. today, Sjt. Dada Dharmadhikari will unfurl the National Flag and address.

FLAG SALUTATION: Shri Shankarrao Deo will unfurl the National Flag and address at the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony, to be held, under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. at 8 a.m., today, at the Congress House.

WASHING COMPANY GUMASTA MANDAL: Meeting of the washermen and other employees of the Brandon Steam Laundry, at 2-30 p.m., today, at 42, Kennedy Bridge.

INDIAN NATIONALS OVERSEAS CONGRESS, will be held today at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Dr. Syud Hussein will be in the chair. Mr. K. M. Munshi will inaugurate The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal will be Chairman of the Reception Committee.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY: The Senate of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University, Bombay, which met on the 20th of July, 1946, elected Sir Harisidhbhai Divatia, Kt., the Retired High Court Judge as its Chancellor for a period of 5 years. Mrs. Hansa Mehta was elected the Vice-Chancellor for a period of 2 years.

## Students' Congress

Pandit Ram Sumer Shukla, President of the All-India Students' Congress, in a statement to the Press says:—

"I have convened an urgent meeting of all the members of the All-India Students' Congress Delegation for the World Students' Congress in Bombay on July 29. It is not possible to send individual invitations due to the postal strike. As we have to discuss important matters before leaving for Prague, I request all my colleagues to start immediately for the meeting.

## MEETING OF MUSLIMS TO-DAY

## League Leaders And Premiers To Address

A public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay will be held on Sunday, July 28, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the auspices of the 'C' Ward District Muslim League, at Mehafil-e-Khuddam-e-Chishtiyah, Erskine Road, Null Bazar. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, M. L. A., President, Bombay Provincial Muslim League, will preside.

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary, All-India Muslim League, Mr. Hosein Imam, Leader, Muslim League Party in the Council of States, Mr. Hassan Suhrawardhy, Premier of Bengal, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Abdul Qayyum Khan, Mian Iftikharuddin, Chowdhary Khaliquzaman, Sir Nazimuddin, Kazi Mahomed Issa, Begum Aizaz Rasul, Begum Shah Nawaz, Sir Mahmood Sadulla, Maulana Jamal Mia, Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah, Nawab Mahmood Ismail Khan, Abdul Rab Nishtar and other all-India Leaders will speak on the present political situation.

**Qaid-e-Azam Janab Mahomed Ali Jinnah has been invited to attend this grand meeting.**

# SURPRISE FOR ZAFRULLAH

## Name Dropped From Peace Delegation To Paris, As Wavell Said "No"

### JAYAKAR DECLINES OFFER

Our London correspondent wires to say that behind the omission of Sir Mahomed Zaffrulla Khan's name as one of the Advisers there is a story which I can reveal now. Sir M. Zaffrulla's name was sponsored as one of the Advisers by Sir Khizar Hayat Khan. It was further strongly supported by the India Office and the India House. A cable supporting his (Zaffrullah's) name as Adviser was sent to India's Caretaker Government.

Promptly came the reply from Lord Wavell regretting his inability to accede to London's request. Lord Wavell politely explained his Government had already decided to send Mr. Wadia as Adviser, and Sir M. Zaffrulla's claims had reached him too late for consideration. Naturally the most disappointed and most embarrassed man in London Indian circles today is Sir M. Zaffrulla himself. He had packed his bag to go to Paris in company with Sir Samuel Ranganathan, who had very enthusiastically taken preliminary steps in connection with Sir M. Zaffrulla's proposed trip to Paris. Of course many persons want to know why Sir M. Zaffrulla has reduced himself to the position of playing second fiddle to Malik Hayat Khan by accepting the status of an Adviser to him.

## *Interim Indian Delegation To Paris Conference*

### *National Govt. To Revise Personnel: Dr. Jayakar Declines Invitation*

NEW DELHI, July, 27, (A.P.I.): The French Government, on behalf of the Council of Foreign Ministers, has extended an invitation to India to participate in the Peace Conference to be held in Paris from July 29, 1946, says a Press Communique.

India will initially be represented by Sir Samuel Runganadhan, High Commissioner for India in London as Leader, and by the Hon'ble Malik Sir Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwanna, Premier of the Punjab, and Sir Joseph Bhore, Prime Minister of Bhopal State, as members with a staff of advisers. The Rt. Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar was also invited to join the delegation but for private reasons was unable to accept.

It is unlikely that all the present members of the delegation will be able to continue to serve on it for any lengthy period. Sir Samuel Runganadhan's urgent duties as High Commissioner for India in London do not permit of an unduly long absence, while Sir Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana's responsibilities as Premier of the Punjab are likely to prevent his remaining in Paris beyond the opening stages of the conference. It is, however, intended on the formation of the Interim Government to enlarge the delegation.

## "BRITAIN PLAYING ONE PARTY AGAINST ANOTHER"

### Kashmir State, Outstanding Example, Says Palme Dutt

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Rajani Palme Dutt, Vice-President of the Communist Party of Great Britain, in the course of a Press conference held this evening at the Servants of India Society's Hall gave a realistic impression of the situation created by the arrest of Sheik Abdullah and other leaders at Kashmir.

'Kashmir' he said is the keystone of the whole Indian States' situation and how British policy would continue to play one party against another. The Kashmir state is an outstanding example, he said.

He then explained in brief his difficulties of admission to interview Sheik Abdullah due to the official refusal. This refusal to a representative of a British Press from a British Resident at Kashmir was indicative of the rotten state of affairs prevalent, and the fear of the State authorities to face facts. He, however, had a series of conversations with Sheik Abdullah who greeted him immediately he first saw him in the court.

Recapitulating the firing incident on May 21st, he dealt in details with the miserable plight of the 50,000 people trying to escape at the time of the firing. He visited the victims of gunshot wounds in the hospitals.

Regarding the allegations of penetration of Russian Agents into the Kashmir State Mr. Dutt stated that the Editor of 'Kashmir Time' was unable to cite a single instance of evidence. The evasive reply given by him that there was a rumour showed the irresponsibility and how unbecoming it was on the part of an editor to so express in the presence of several journalists present.

# NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

## *SHARE BAZAR*

Bombay, July 27.

To-day being Saturday the Bombay Stock Exchange remained entirely closed. The general feeling was moderately bullish on restoration of confidence by timely support from professional quarters. But the recent active and wide price movement rendered the market sensitive. Yesterday morning there were no buyer when the market was depressed and towards the close there were no sellers. This state resulted in wide price movement and most of the decline was recovered under anxious short covering. The market is likely to be sensitive with wider price movement. Tata Steel Dfds were nominally quoted at Rs. 3460 and Bombay Dyeings stood at Rs. 2930.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, July 27.

Tata Ordinary 621; Tata Deferred 3460; Indian Iron 69/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 63/8; Bombay Dyeing 2927/8; Central India 538/12; Century 1260, Gokak 518/12; Kohinoor 1130; Simplex 577; Andhra Valley 2090; Tata Hydro 253/12; Tata Power 2175; Associated Cemena 277; Belapur 361/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 886/4.

## *GOLD & SILVER*

Bombay, July 27.

Once again the Bullion market is firming up under renewed speculative activity and quotations are slowly but steadily firming up.

Forward silver opened to-day at Rs. 164/12 and declined at Rs. 164 under scattered selling but renewed speculative buying hardened quotation at Rs. 165. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 164/12.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 94/8 but declined at Rs 93/4 under moderate realising but advanced at Rs. 94/4 on buying by option dealers. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 94/8. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 65/8.

Thereafter the market was quietly steady with silver quoted at Rs. 164/8 and gold stood at Rs. 94.

The market finally closed as under:

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver ..... | 163 | 12 | 0 |
| Forward Silver ..... | 164 | 0 | 0 |
| Ready Gold ..... | 94 | 4 | 0 |
| Forward Gold ..... | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Sovereigns ..... | 64 | 8 | 0 |

## *BOMBAY COTTON*

Bombay, July 27.

Cotton prices are gradually declining under tired long liquidation influenced by steady decline in American cotton prices and diminishing hopes for increase in the floor and ceiling prices of Indian cotton.

The market opened at Rs. 3, lower at Rs. 461/8 for September delivery and declined at Rs. 461 under further liquidation.

At this level there was some short covering which hardened September contract at Rs. 462/12 but the demand was satisfied and the market again turned quiet at Rs. 462/4.

Thereafter there was moderate buying and September improved at Rs. 463/12. The market finally closed at 2 p.m as under:

I.C.C. September .... 463 4 0

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK July 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 32.38—100 |
| October Higest | 32.38—100 |
| October Lowest | 32.38—100 |
| December | 32.40—100 |
| January | 32.41—100 |
| March | 31.98—100 |
| May | 31.68—100 |
| July | 31.04—100 |
| October | 29.33—100 |
| Middling Spot | 33.06—100 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 32.25—100 |
| December | 32.28—100 |
| March | 32.00—100 |
| May | 31.72—100 |
| July | 30.98—100 |
| Middling Spot | 32.30—100 |

NEW YORK COTTON

NOON CALL

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 32.38 |
| December | 32.40 |
| March | 31.98 |

## BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, July 27.

The local produce market was steady and there was no business in groundnuts and castorseeds and quotations were unchanged.

Linseed market was very steady and July/August was quoted at Rs. 27/4 on buying by shippers. So far the Ministry has not made any purchase but there is a growing belief that the Ministry will soon buy. During the last three days local shippers bought about 2 000 tons of linseed and the market was steady.

# Sikh Congress Talks In Offing

## Panth Appoints Gill, Tara Singh And Kartar Singh To Negotiate

SIMLA, July 27, (A.P.I.): Developments regarding reconsideration of the Panthic Sikhs' attitude towards the Cabinet Mission's proposals following Lord Pethic-Lawrence's appeal and the statement of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel justifying the Sikh cause are taking place behind the scenes.

Col. Niranjan Singh Gill, Dictator, Sikh Council of Action, who arrived in Simla yesterday to hold consultations with Sardar Baldev Singh, Leader of the Panthic Akali Party in the Punjab Assembly, had telephonic conversation with the Congress President, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, at Delhi before the latter's departure for Srinagar.

Col. Gill telephonically contaced Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel yesterday. These contacts are believed to be in the direction of arranging a conference between the Panthic Akali leaders and the Congress High Command before or during the next Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha.

The Panthic Akali Committee to negotiate with the Congress High Command may include Col. Niranjan Singh Gill Master Tara Singh and Giani Kartar Singh.

Col. Gill told the "Associated Press" that his greatest ambition was to see the glory of the Panth and the country interwoven.

### Bombay City Police Union

A Union to be known as "The Head Police Office Ministerial Staff Union", Bombay, has been formed with Mr Donde as president and Mr. N. V. Phadke as the General Secretary. They have been authorised to approach the authorities to register the Union under the Trades Union Act and also to move Government to recognise the same.

## *Abid Ali's Health*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On the sixth day of the hunger-strike Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, President of the India United Mills Salaried Staff Union is feeling a slight weakness. His condition otherwise is normal. He had sound sleep last night. The doctors who examined him this morning found Mr. Abid Ali's health satisfactory.

"SIGNS OF WEAKNESS"

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai President of the Group of India United Mills Staff Union, who is on a fast for the last six days, today showed signs of weakness. His blood pressure remain unchanged but he was able only to whisper and make signs to express himself.

The Bandra Bus Company Kamgar Union has expressed grave concern over the health of Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai.

The Managing Committee of the Federation of Bank Employees congratulates Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, the "ordeal he has undertaken in the interests of the working class and in vindication of a principle affecting them."

MADRAS, July 26 (A.P.I.): A conference of Food Ministers of various provinces has been convened by the Government of India at Delhi on August 9 and 10 to have a general survey of the food situation in the country.

COMING

NARGIS

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★ REHMAN,
★ DAVID,
★ ALAKA ACHREKAR,
★ SHAH NAWAZ
★ AMIR KARNATAKI
★ PRATIMA-DEVI

and

BABY TABASSUM

★

Directed By

D. D. KASHYAP

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 7, 10

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# CONSTITUENT BODY NOT SOVEREIGN

## *JINNAH REPUDIATES NEHRU'S INTERPRETATION*

## Indicts Cabinet Mission Of Going Back On Plighted Word

### *Asks Wavell To Explain Events On Night Of June 24*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Grave charges against the "character, integrity and honour" of the members of the British Mission were levelled by Mr. M. A. Jinnah when he addressed the opening session of the Council of the All-India Muslim League which met in Bombay this morning.

## *British Hypocrisy*

**Standing in bold relief against a background of flower-arches and crescent-shaped lights, the Muslim League President, who was dressed in a yellow satin sherwani and wore a white-and-black Turkish cap, asserted: "The Cabinet Mission went back on their plighted word. They have played into the hands of the Congress leaders. The British Government can no longer be taken on their hypocritical promises and statements".**

## *INDICTMENT OF CONGRESS*

Summing up the League stand after a long-winded attack on what he termed the "Congress leadership of higgling and bargaining banias" and a Sarcastic reference to "Mr. Gandhi, the universal adviser of the world," Mr. Jinnah averred that he had come to the conclusion that the Muslim League had no other course but to depend on its own strength and adhere to its goal of Pakistan.

Mr. Jinnah referred to Pandit Nehru's interpretations on the Constituent Assembly issue and said: "What is the use of day-dreaming? Either we accept the Constituent Assembly or reject it. The Assembly is certainly not a sovereign body. The British have made it clear."

Calling upon his followers to practise the motto of "discipline, unity and trust", the League President reiterated his 'oft-repeated conviction' that the threats and intimidations of the Congress, that cowed down the Cabinet Mission, could never perturb the Muslims of India. Mr. Jinnah maintained throughout his 150-minute speech that the members of the Cabinet Mission had fallen victims to the "Congress spell of threats."

"If the Congress Party says a mass movement will be unleashed, let us not be shaken. Let us also say so", he proclaimed amidst deafening cheers from the packed audience.

BLAME ON CONGRESS

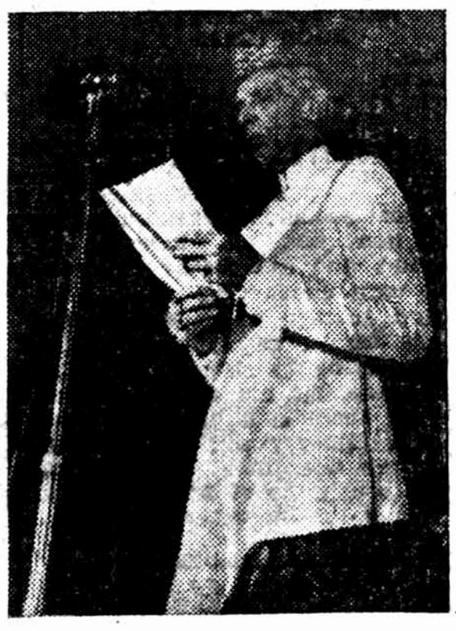
Mr. Jinnah gave a detailed analysis of the Interim Government parleys and blamed the Congress leadership for "taking India back 40 years by enabling a completely bureaucratic and autocratic government to be set up in Delhi." Great applause greeted his assertion that he had told the Viceroy that he as the President of the League, could never serve on his Executive Council.

The claim to representative character of the Congress was totally untenable and outrageous, Mr. Jinnah contended. Clutching at the microphone he asked, syllable by syllable: "Does Mr. Gandhi think he is the trustee of the different communities inhabiting this sub-continent even when the Harijans, his children, have thought it fit to launch a Satyagraha against the Caste-Hindu-Congress?" Mr. Jinnah would tell the Congress that the Muslims of India needed no trustee except the League. "We have known one trustee for 150 years. It is time Mr. Gandhi realises that Muslim India has grown up."

TASK BEFORE COUNCIL

Mr. Jinnah said that the Council had been summoned to consider some specific issues of great importance. They had finally to decide what course of action the League had to adopt with regard to the Constituent Assembly as embodied in the statements of May 16 and May 25 of the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy.

The Congress had accepted the long-term plans with their own reservations and interpretations in spite of the authoritative statement that was made by the Mission on May 25. The Congress acceptance was only conditional. Any man of commonsense, even the least of it, would take it in that light. It was surprising that the Mission and the Viceroy should consider the Congress decision as acceptance. Throughout the Simla and Delhi negotiations, they were under the threats and intimidations of the Congress leaders.



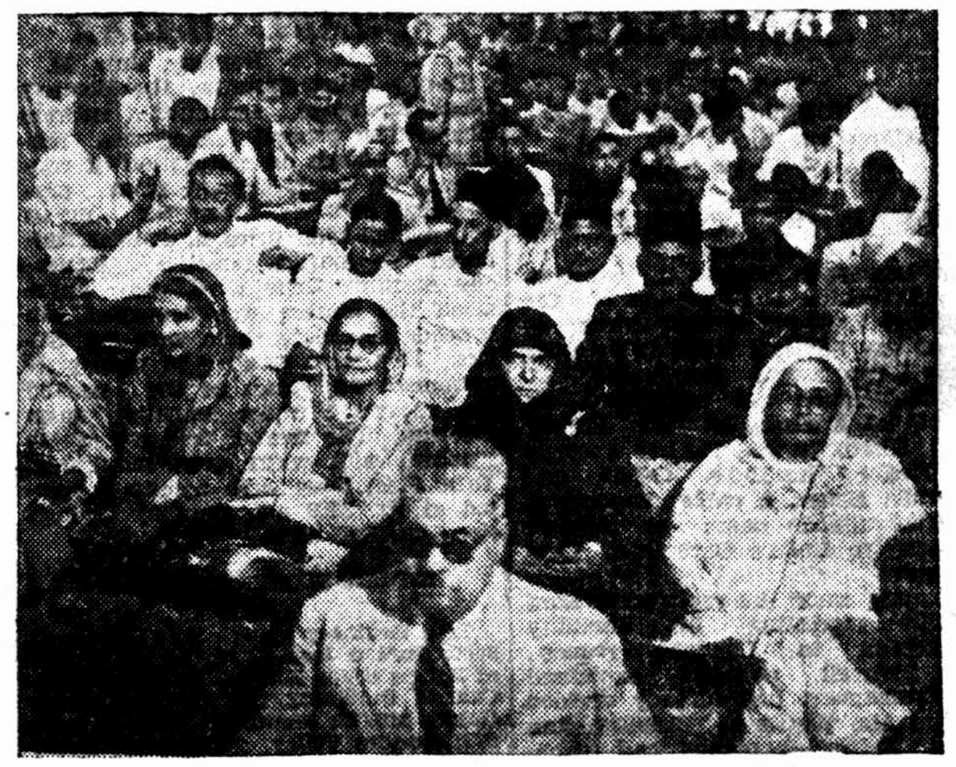
Mr. M. A. Jinnah, addressing the League Council.

The Council had to consider what steps to be taken in view of the attitude of the Mission in regard to the Interim Government also. They had gone back on their 'plighted word' and abandoned what was announced as their final proposals embodied in the statement of June 16.

"DEBASED MENTALITY OF MISSION"

"The Congress never accepted the long-term plan", Mr. Jinnah asserted. Their acceptance was only conditional. Like a drowning man catching at a straw, the Mission pounced on the Congress 'acceptance' as final. In the recent Commons and Lords debates, both Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps indulged in a jugglery of words that showed a dishonest and debased mentality. They had spoken of Congress acceptance of the long-term plan in his Press Conference in Bombay, Pandit Nehru had maintained that the Congress was committed to nothing and that they were not bound by either Paragraph XV or Paragraph XIX of the State Paper. The Constituent Assembly was not a sovereign body. Either they accepted it or totally rejected it. There was no half-way house. Pandit Nehru had stated that the Congress was not bound by Para XIX which regulates grouping and the functions of the Constituent Assembly.

The essential part of the scheme, from the League point of view, constituted Groups B and C and it was that part of the scheme that had been repudiated by the Congress which asserted that provinces in Group B and C were free to opt out from the very beginning and not as was provided until the group constitutions were framed and elections were held under the new provincial constitutions. The Congress had secured a brute majority in the Constituent Assembly and hoped to take any decision it liked, even ignoring and nullifying the very fundamentals of the Cabinet Scheme in a manner which would be 'ultra vires' of the functions, scope and rights of the Assembly. This aspect had created a new situation which the League Council would be called upon to face and tackle.



**For the first time in its history Muslim women attended the League Council session without purdah.**

CONGRESS STAND NOT REPUDIATED

Lord Pethick-Lawrence Mr. Jinnah continued, had stated in the House of Lords that the Indian parties could not go outside the terms of what had been agreed to as that would not be fair to other parties. He would like to know what remedies or checks there were, "beyond the Lord's pious expression", to counter the brute majority of the Congress. It was made clear to them that the Congress acceptance was only with reservations and interpretations not acknowledged by the British Government. Both Sir Stafford Cripps and Lord Pethick-Lawrence knew it. Yet they were content with 'this pious expressions.' Did it show any sense of responsibility or understanding on the part of the Mission the members of which spent three and a half months in Delhi? Pandit Nehru had added fuel to the fire by saying that the Congress was determined either to mend or end the Constituent Assembly. When some 'Hindu-Congress papers' had attributed Pandit Nehru's statement to his 'emotional, sentimental nature,' he had turned round and asserted that had said so with a full sense of his responsibility. Pandit Nehru had made it crystal clear that the Congress would pursue that line and if necessary "kill" the Constituent Assembly.

"It is no use looking to any other source for help or assistance," Mr. Jinnah continued. They had exhausted all reasons. The only tribunal was the Muslim nation (Loud cheers). He had sought in vain for the faintest sign of co-operation from the Congress. He was now confident that the Muslims of India would not be perturbed or feel frustrated by the turn of events as they had acted as honourably during the vital parleys. They had negotiated on "high principles". They had made concession after concession. It was not because they were overawed by the Congress threats of "bloody, mass violence." They did so purely because of their extreme anxiety for an amicable settlement which would lead the Muslims, Hindus and other communities to the dawn of Freedom. (Cheers). "But the Congress stood like a mule (Laughter). It has no other consideration except the one, namely, how to down the Muslim League."

CONGRESS "INTIMIDATION"

Mr. Jinnah claimed that the Muslim League had come out of the negotiations with "clean hands and honour intact." On the other hand, the Congress had resorted to shameful methods. They had not the decency or honesty to shout out their convictions. Instead they chose the dishonourable path of intimidation and hypocrisy.

"On the night of June 24 the Congress had rejected both the interim and the long-term plans. I want a categorical reply from the Viceroy in regard to the events that led to the Congress acceptance of the long-term plan subsequently," Mr. Jinnah proceeded. On the morning of June 25 the indefatigable Sir Stafford went and woke up Mr. Gandhi in the Bhangi colony. It seemed he cut no ice. He came back and Lord Pethick-Lawrence was put on the scent of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the "strong man of the Congress." He waylaid the Sardar on the road and took him to his house where they concocted a device. The Congress was persuaded to accept the long-term plan with their reservations and interpretations and the Mission assured the Congress that they would abandon the Interim Plan. This amounted to a grave charge on the honour, integrity and character of the members of the Mission. Mr. Jinnah asked the Viceroy to issue a statement explaining the whole affair.

LEAGUE MAJORITY

All these incidents and events, Mr. Jinnah observed, proved clearly that "Pakistan is the only solution of India's problems (Cheers). So long as the Congress maintained the 'outrageous claim' theat they represented the Muslims, there could be no peaceful settlement. By bribery, corruption and jobbery, they were trying to sow the seeds of discontent and revolt amongst the rank and file of Muslims who owed allegiance to none but the Muslim League. In the elections to the Constituent Assembly the Congress had secured only three out of 79 seats for the Muslims. This showed which way the wind was blowing.

Yet Mr. Gandhi referred to himself as the "universal adviser of the world." Sixty millions of 'untouchables', persecuted by the tyrannical Caste-Hindus, had disowned him. Mr. Jinnah asked Mr. Gandhi and the Congress to abandon "this bogus claim of representing the whole of India.

Mr. Jinnah then elaborately described the negotiations regarding the setting up of an Interim Government. He said it was entirely untrue to say that he submitted any list on behalf of the League. He had categorically said that he was not prepared to submit any list until he knew that there was an agreed settlement and if there was none, the Viceroy was bound to go ahead with one major party that accepted it. Immediately the Congress gave their reply, the League had followed it up with theirs. He had clearly told the Viceroy that he would never enter the Executive Council, though the latter included his name. The British Government would have been entitled to withdraw the interim offer had both the main parties rejected it. Though the League had accepted it, "that ingenious juggler of words, Cripps" put a "dishonest and fantastic" interpretation on the whole affair and tried to evade the formation of the Interim Government. It was only Mr. Alexander who intervened and said that the Mission had not arrived at any conclusion and wanted to know the views of Mr. Jinnah.

Strongly criticising Lord Pethick-Lawrence's statement that he could not have 'monopoly of Muslim nomination,' Mr. Jinnah said that he was not a trader and was not higgling and higgling for concessions "like a bania." Were the Muslims a commodity or mere merchandise?

The Congress objectice throughout the negotiations was to humiliate the League and cow down the Mission. The Mission had tried to propitiate the "goddess of the Congress" and postponed the formation of the Interim Government. Thus, the British had not kept their plighted word. The exalted representatives of His Majesty's Government had deemed it fit to dishonour themselves. What cofidence could the Muslims have in such hypocritical people, Mr. Jinnah asked, ending his long-drawn-out speech of 150 minutes.

PURSE TO JINNAH

A purse of Rs. 10,000 was presented to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, by Al Haj Ibrahim Motiwala, President of the Bombay Memon Chamber of Commerce, yesterday on behalf of the South Arfican Muslims in Johannesburgh

# INDIANS WHO WON FAME IN RUSSIA

## By Shaukat Usmani

**Several Indians who visited Russia after the revolution earned recognition in the Soviet either as men of letters or as keen students of military science. Habib Wafa thrilled Soviet audiences with his revolutionary dramas written in the Russian language. Mahmud rose to be the Rector of the Stalin University. There are many others unknown to India, says the author of this article, who worked for the Indian cause abroad. Time alone will reveal what they did for the motherland.**

The Indian, Indonesian and Chinese students had a very healthy, cosy building as their hostel near the crossing of Sadovoya and Tverskaya Ulitsa (now Gorky Ulitsa or Road). The building was not very far away from that part of the Stransoi Boulevarde where today stands the Pushkin Statue. There were big spacious rooms with plenty of food, good furniture and books. The Indian students were preparing for the Indian revolution in Moscow KUTV (State University).

Coming to Moscow from Crimea I found from the Indian Newspaper like the "Independent" of Allahabad that the nationalist movement in India was showing greater momentum than when we left the country in May 1920. From a distance it looked a grand affair and I headed the revolt for going back. I left attending the classes since I was not a hostel student; I was residing in Hotel De Lux. Of course I had attended very few lessons and told the people concerned with the Indian work that I was tired of student life and wanted to take part in the struggle for the freedom of my country. This was resented by those people and I had no other course but to approach the Secretary General of the Comintern. Comrade Raccocci. Comrade Raccocci took up my cause and apprised Radek Zinoview Stalin. Kamenev and all others concerned. There was an agreement that somebody should be sent to India to explore and report on the situation in that country.

### Hurdles Overcome

There were immense obstacles as regards travelling in those days. Raccocci pointed out to me these difficulties. I scorned at the difficulties having had the Hindu Kush experiences at the back of my mind. I told him that I knew the Persian language well; I would therefore pass through that country as a Dervish (beggar). What I required was a safe passage to the Persian frontier. Raccocci laughed and said "No, No." We shall give all facilities to you", and then he sent me to a Caucasian Comrade in charge of the passport department. I saw this comrade again in 1928 occupying a very important position in Soviet life. We sat very near to one another on the dais of the Presidium of Comintern.

The Caucasian Comrade asked me rather bluntly: "Why did you, come please, if you want to go back so early, you have to learn many more things before leaving?" I got very angry and told him in Russian, "For the Indian Revolution and I thought you will help it and you are not doing it."

"No, no, please, we want to help and in due time."

I said: I had no time to wait. I wanted merely the permission to go back to my country and pass through Persia as a Dervish."

"Passport sechas Passport just now. Kharasho. Good" So saying he busied with the preliminaries and I got the passport in a few days.

Life in Moscow was gay inspite of the terrible famine raging all over Soviet Union. The Russian fortitude is proverbial. Even in the worst times they sing as comrades, Evelyn Roy used to say. The War with Poland had ended. The Red Army was ordered back by the Russian comrades from the gates of the Polish Capital. The bourgeois press dubbed it as retreat. It was Moscow's policy to call back armies from all foreign territories as we have shown elsewhere and shall show in passing again, how they called back all the remaining troops from Gilan (in North Persia). Iran was declared independent by the Treaty of 1921. The Soviet forces, pursuing the interventionist British troops had after this 1921 treaty come back to the home bases. Cronstadt rebellion having been crushed in February the Islanders were settling down to the actualities of life.

Foreign diplomats and especially those of the eastern countries were rushing to Moscow. Ali Fuad Bey, the Turkish Minister had negotiated and got all help he required for the expulsion of the Greeks from the Turkish soil. Ali Fuad Bey was quite amiable too with the Indians.

### Lenin's Russia

Moscow attracted me. Lenin's Russia attracted me. There is marked contrast between the Soviet Union and other countries. The condition of our fellow Asiatics in Central Asia, Far East and the Caucasus was much better than our centuries-old drudgery. The whole of the Soviet society was undergoing transformation; there were no Rajas, Nawabs, landlords, money-lenders, capitalists and the merchant-princes. These bloodsuckers of human organism were washed away from the Russian soil. And yet there are many in India, who criticise the Soviet. They forget the unheard of oppression perpetrated by their own kith and kin the landlords of Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Oudh and Rajputana.

The working classes and the peasants of the various nationalities of the U.S.S.R. organised their Soviets and were masters of their destinies. They were determined to build up a new order of society. In this task they confronted infinite difficulties, famine blackade, intervention; yet by their zeal and perseverence they pushed forward undaunted and were shaping. with the zeal of crusaders, a new order, a Socialist order of things.

What we learnt in the course of our studies in Tashkent and Moscow was valuable. There were some in our midst who were students of political science; there were others who devoted their time to aviation and even after coming to Moscow their ambition, as in the case of the late Abdur Rahim who died in Moscow, was to join military aviation. But apart from all this, we learnt the dialectical interpretation of history and of the world events. This helped us in later years to analyse things rightly. We became conscious about the class divisions in society we became conscious about the inherent contradictions of Capitalism. For the first time we learnt that it is Capitalism which breeds war.

### Evils Of Capitalism

What we learnt then is a matter of common knowledge today—that wars are inevitable under capitalism, that they are the manifestations of inherent contradictions of a capitalist order of things. The progressive growth of productive forces under capitalism leads to the struggle for markets, the struggle for markets leads to wars. This is the prospect and it cannot be evaded.

These were the causes which led to the first World War and, with greater vigour to World War No. 2. Of all the cycles, it is the capitalist crisis which repeats regularly and punctually. It is significant that while the rival imperialist powers were talking glibly of peace they were secretly preparing for war. As early as 1887 Frederick Engels wrote: "No other war is possible except world war and this world war will be of a power and magnitude hitherto unparalleled.

### KUTV UNIVERSITY

People like Karl Radek, Zinoviev, Stalin, Tom Bell, Tom Quebek, Reinstein, Fineberg are some of the Russian and international personalities connected with the Kutv. It became in later years Stalin University instead of merely the Oriental one. Stalin took keen interest in the reorganisation of this institution. The most outstanding Indian personalities connected with the Kutv. were the Indian students like Mian Akbar Shah Khattak of Nowshehra, Gohar Rehman of Hazara Rafiq Ahmed Manzoor, Syed Habib Ahmed of U. P. Mohd. Habib Wafa, Abdur Rahim and Abdul Majid of Lahore. Two of them, Abdur Rahim and Habib Wafa are dead since. Wafa thrilled Soviet audiences with his revolutionary dramas written by him in Russian with the collaboration of his Russian wife. Wafa was still alive when we met nim again in 1928. He was already famous and we were proud that one of us had attained such heights. One of the comrades rose to the Rectorship of the Kutv in 1934, if this information imparted to me in Deoli Detention Camp by a Sikh Comrade is correct. It was Mahmud who attained this position. He is still there and is married happily to a Russian Comrade.

Abdul Qayyum one of our Kutv comrades rose to a military rank in the Red Army in later years. Then there was Siddique who became an important figure in Military aviation. There were others like Md. Akbar Khan Qurraishee belonging to the Tashkent Military School who risked their life by passing, through Afghanistan carrying messages from the communist leadership in U.S.S.R. to the Congress leadership in India. He got ten years for his valour.

There are others whose names cannot be given and they are numerous; their exploit are numerous. Time will reveal what they have done for the Indian cause abroad—i.e., in the Soviet Union. Russia is not like England where any ordinary speaker from India gets a good press. In the Soviet workers remain underground and it is work that counts, not publicity.

A passport having been secured and all facilities of journey provided, I left the Hotel De Lux. It was a rainy day and the station was quite a long way off from Hotel De Lux. With the Secretary of the Communist Party of India in Moscow M. Sheffique, who came to see me off, I left in a car for the Kurski Vagazal (The Kursk Station). The train was ready, the seat was allotted and I had no difficulty in boarding this comfortable Mizdunarodnaya Compartment (International Touring Compartment).

### In The Don Basin

Passing through Ukraine upto Kharkov in the same surroundings as while going to Crimea, the train took a sudden swerve to the South-east. It entered the Don Basin, the Cossack country. The Cossacks walked up and down the stations with their huge beautiful fur caps and knee breeches, and with long military boots. They are a handsome race and quite worthy of the name. Cossacks are Cossacks whether Muslim or Christians. Like the Muslim Rajputs and the Hindu ones they keep their old traditions intact.

Passing the Don we came to Rostov. Most of the passengers were shouting with glee. I did not know why Rostov was so very popular and I opened my window and peeped out. It was a clear evening. On the hills just above the Don, shone the golden pinnacles of the Rostov churches. The buildings, rising from the top and sloping down to the banks of the river, Rostov presented a scene for a good artist. Rostov will always remain fresh in my memory. These memories came back to me in 1943-44, when the Nazi forces had overrun the Russian territories.

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## SCIENCE, SERVANT OF HUMANITY

(Continued from Page 20)

electricity. But it can also be put to an astonishing use. The flaming mine can be worked as a vast automatic chemical factory. Air is injected into it so that out of the four chemical elements present, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon, numerous other chemicals can ultimately be produced. Doctor Kapitza, the well known Soviet physicist invented a turbine that spins at the stupendous rate of sixty thousand revolutions per minute. He was able to manufacture through this means liquid air and liquid helium. This was a discovery which accilerated Russian armaments manufacture during the recent war.

Stalin could then say "For us, technique, which is science in action, decides everything". The scientific spirit dominates popular education in Russia. In 1917 the Soviet had hundred and two research laboratories. In 1937 they had 2,200 centres of research work. In the same year Soviet Russia had managed to distribute centres of learning to such an extent that it had 716 such centres for the study of higher technology.

### Phenomenal Progress

A few years later Stalin could say "We have technique. Now cadres, people who can use science, decide everything". The cadres were rapidly created. By 1937 Soviet Russia had 9,000,000 citizens who understood the practical applications of science and could use them. They were the army of technicians. How was this phenomenal progress achieved? It could be achieved because Soviet authorities saw to it that the glorious idea of science serving as humanity's weapon in winning a better life "spread to every man woman, and child in the Soviet Union.' Farmers and workmen were encouraged to send their problems to the nearest science centre.

From these humble people came suggestions and ideas of practical importance. In the end all new discoveries were judged by the workmen and farmers who have to use them. "Impracticable ideas were thrown out before they could slow things up". The belief in the achievement of science spread rapidly to the humblest workers. Sciencee ceased to be a high-brow affair.'

In a moving letter to Stalin, Komarov, the President of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R wrote "We give you a solemn promise to raise against the enemy the boundless power of modern progressive science. We will annihilate the Fascist beasts with the tremendous force of scientific technology". He and his colleagues have done that, but it has been because they have taken care to bring the knowledge of science within the reach of every Soviet youth. The money spent on education forms a heavy item in the Soviet Budget.

### All-Round Progress

The scientific attitude has enabled the Soviet research workers to make astonishing progress in inventing new drugs, in discovering novel methods of intensive agriculture, of mining, and now of conquering the stratosphere. The same spirit has made them teach the healthy doctrine that for humanity there can be no racial hatred. To inculcate new ideas books are now published in 74 Soviet languages, newspapers in 71, magazines in 61. Since the revolution 40 nationalities in the Union which were small, undevoloped groups of humanity, have had their first written language devised by Soviet experts.

Every year now twenty-five million books are published and quickly sold out in Soviet Russia. To-day with pride do the people of the most various nationalities sing in one of the most popular of their ballads, how all of them "walked proudly as masters of their own boundless Fatherland, from their Arctic Seas to Samarkand."

This is a book which )deserves to be translated into the languages of our own country.

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A merry party was going on in one of the rooms of a hotel when the festivities were interrupted by an attendant, who said: "Gentlemen, I've been sent to ask you to make less noise. The guest in the next room says he can't read."

"Can't read?" replied the host. "Well, tell him he ought to be ashamed of himself. Why. I could read when I was five."

# Strikers Give 'Carte Blanche' To Dalvi

## *Renewed Talks For Settlement Produce No Results: Official Hopes Public Will Put Up With Inconvenience!*

BOMBAY, July 27

The postal stalemate in the city continues without any change for the better. Renewed efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement were made during the day by the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, and the officials of the Postal Department, but with no result. The strike continues with double the vigour.

In the meanwhile, the Bombay Postal Union which is affiliated to the Federation of Posts and Telegraph Unions has resolved to go on strike from August 3 if its demands are not conceded by that date.

'CARTE BLANCHE' TO DALVI

The Strike Committee of the Union which met this morning authorised Mr. Dalvi to conduct or to call off the strike as and when he considered it necessary and gave him full powers to negotiate.

The Committee regretted, in a resolution, the attitude of the Government of India in rejecting "the most reasonable offer" made by it for reference to an arbitrator of the points in dispute as suggested by eminent public leaders like Pandit Nehru. "If the said offer had been accepted", "the resolution stated, "the Committee was prepared to call off the strike immediately in public interest." The Committee condemned the "callous and irresponsible attitude adopted by the Government in prolonging the countrywide strike, thereby causing great hardship and inconvenience to millions of people, the entire responsibility for which rests on the shoulders of the Government."

PROLONGED TALKS

There were prolonged informal talks between Mr. V. G. Dalvi and Mr. Krishna Prasad, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs to-day, in the Chamber of Mr. M. Pakvasa. The discussion, however, failed to provide any basis for negotiations. Mr. Krishna Prasad is leaving Bombay tomorrow morning for Delhi.

Late in the evening, Mr. Dalvi told the reporters that he did not know what the Government of India proposed to do. He added that the strike will be continued with renewed vigour.

The Director-General along with the Postmaster General conferred with the other executives of the Posts and Telegraphs Department this morning. The conference which was held in the Postmaster-General's office at the G. P. O., was among others attended by the Deputy Postmaster-General and the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay. It is learnt that the deliberations of the conference were purely confined to the internal administration of the Departments.

"IMPOSSIBLE" DEMANDS

In an interview with a representative of this paper an important postal officer said that the attitude of the Union leaders was becoming impossible. For instance, the demand that 50 per cent of clerical vacancies in the Department should ye given to postmen, he said, was a good example of the strikers' demand. Most postmen, he added, were people who had studied upto the second standard and read addresses only with great difficulty.

He had no objection to promoting those who had at least educationally fitted themselves for clerical candidatures after joining service. This, Government was already doing and those who passed a simple test were given immediate promotions. But peremptorily to demand that 50 per cent clerical vacancies should be given to postmen and lower grade staff, irrespective of fitness or capacity, was he said, sheer blackmail. It would hinder the administration to such a great extent that proper functioning of the Department would not be possible.

There were concrete cases where such 'ersatz' clerks had been put in post offices like Colaba. If somebody asked them what was the airmail fee for France they simply looked askance. "Now" said the officer, "how can the Department carry on with such rank inefficiency?" He conceded that the better educated and deserving postmen must be given clerical promotions.

OFFICIAL CONFIDENCE

The authorities are confident that they can carry on, inspite of the strike. If, however, the strike threatened by the Federation which is to start on an All-India basis on Aug. 3, in case negotiations between Government and them do not reach a satisfactory conclusion, materialises, then, the situation will be critical. Until then both postal and telegraph services will be maintained on the present level. Deterioration in the present service may crop in if the strikers continue to intimidate and assault postal officers and clerks as has been happening during the last few days. This has had serious repercussions on postal employees who wish to attend duty. Some of them are frightened.

The public are now in a mood of resignation and know that they will perforce have to put up with inconveniences. They also realise that it may be of a very long duration. Their hopes of a settlement are blasted after yesterday's events and now they are prepared for the worst

COUNCIL OF ACTION FORMED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 27, (U.P.I.): The general-body meeting of the Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Union of the city branch, last evening appointed a Council of Action so that direct action may be resorted to in case response is not forthcoming on or before August 2 from the Government for their demand for placing Madras city in 'A' area and also for grant of house rent and conveyance allowances to Post and Telegraph and R.M.S. officials from the date similar allowances were granted in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Karachi.

In case a favourble response was not receivedd it was stated in the meeting, direct action may take the form of either prolonged strike, stay-in strike or token strike to be decided by the Council of Action.

IN RAJAMUNDRY

RAJAMUNDRY, July 27, (A.P.I.): All Labour Unions in Rajamundry town struck work yesterday as a mark of sympathy with the postmen's strike.

## OFFICIAL REVIEW OF STRIKE POSITION

NEW DELHI, July 27 (API): The postal strike situation shows further improvement, but sporadic strikes are reported from different centres amongst the Telegraph and Telephone Staff. In Madras Presidency in a number of post offices all the strikers have resumed duty. In the Central Circle the situation continues to remain entirely satisfactory, as only 48 out of 2,327 offices are on strike. Out of 4,538 postmen and lower grade staff in this circle 4,034 are at work and only 504 are reported to have absented themselves from duty. In the United Provinces and Bihar the improvement in the postal situation is offset by a deterioration on the Telephone and Telegraph side.

MADRAS CIRCLE: The strike has been completely called off in Bimlipattam, Anakapalle, Mannarguai, Tiruvarur, Jellahalli and Vellupuram where all the strikers have resumed duty. Door-to-door delivery has been resumed at all important places in the Guntur District and also at Nellikuplam and South Arcot. Position in other mofussil circles is satisfactory. Two offices which are reported to have gone on strike are the Tuticorin and Cuddalore Head Offices. In the whole of the circle the attendance is about 75 per cent, i.e., 7,303 postmen and lower grade staff out of 10 350 are attending to their normal duties.

BOMBAY CIRCLE: The situation on the Postal and Telegraph traffic side is practically unchanged. There has been a general walkout in the Trunk Exchange. Essential traffic, however, is being maintained.

SIND AND BALUCHISTAN CIRCLE: In Hyderabad all the postmen who had gone on strike have now returned to duty. In the Karachi C. T. O. where all telegraph messengers have absented themselves satisfactory arrangements have been made for the delivery of telegrams by means of phonograms and by motor car delivery.

UNITED PROVINCES CIRCLE: All strikers in Muzaffarnagar have resumed duty and improvement is reported on the Telegraph and Telephone sections. Volunteers are coming in for telephone work and it is proposed to restore a fair number of connections. Some of the telephone operators at Gola, Sitapore, Lakhmipore and Moradabad are on strike as are the R. M. S. Staff at Saharanpur and Roorkee. Lucknow Head Post Office and R. M. S. branch are strike bound. The position in the rest of the circle continues to remin satisfactory.

CENTRAL CIRCLE: In the Central Circle the situation continues to remain entirely satisfactory, as only 48 out of 2,327 offices are on strike. Out of 4,538 postmen and lower grade staff in this circle 4,034 are at work and only 504 are reported to be on strike. The places that are still in the grip of the strike fever are Itarsi, where picketing is intense, Dongargarh and Baikunthpur.

BIHAR AND ORISSA CIRCLE: Muzaffarpore reports that more strikers have come back to work. The telegraph service shows further deterioration as a result of a fall in number of telegraphists on duty, and the strike of telegraph messengers. Main channels are, however, working and only urgent traffic is, accepted for public. On the Telephone side the Patna Telephone Exchange is working normally and Hazaribagh Exchange is expected to function with the aid of replacements. Essential transmissions are being maintained and mail peon services have been started in some places.

TELEPHONE DISTRICTS: Madras, Delhi and Bombay Telephone Exchanges are functioning normally. In Calcutta fewer operators reporting on duty as a result of intense picketing and intimidation it has only been possible to maintain a 24-hour emergency service with a reduced number of essential lines at Calcutta, Park, South and Howrah Exchanges.

# Rail Board's Alternatives For Interim Relief

## GURUSWAMY EXPLAINS TWIN SCHEME

MADRAS, July 27, (A.P.I.): Mr. S. Guruswamy, General Secretary, of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in a statement on the Railway Board's proposal for interim relief to Railway employees says:—

"The Railway Board have suggested to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation two alternative schemes for the distribution of interim relief. The first scheme is based on the conversion of 'C' Zone area into 'B' Zone for the purpose of granting enhanced dearness allowance and a relief based on grant of personal pay of the value of Rs. 3-4-0 per mensem for staff drawing not more than Rs. 30 per mensem. For other staff drawing up to Rs. 250 per mensem, a personal pay of Rs. 4 per mensem is proposed. If this scheme is agreed to, dearness allowance for 'C' Zone will be increased from 1st July 1946 and personal pay with effect from 1st April 1945.

The second alternative scheme proposes for a flat pay increase of Rs. 4 per mensem to those drawing not more than Rs. 30 p.m. and Rs. 5 for others drawing up to Rs. 250 per mensem. This scheme if accepted, will be effective from 1st July 1945.

The cost of the first scheme is of the recurring value of Rs. 524 lakhs per annum and Rs. 908 lakhs including the non-recurring grant in the current year.

The second scheme would cost Rs. 503 lakhs recurring per annum and Rs. 880 lakhs if back effect is given in the current financial year.

"From the above it will be seen that he annual cost of either of the schemes is slightly more than Rs. five crores per annum and the principle of flat relief avoiding individual variations in the amount of relief is accepted. The lump sum relief is almost the same under either of the proposals.

The Federation's scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs more than the sanctioned amount stand, slightly modified to fall within the limit of the grant. According to the Board, the percentage of relief is higher for the lower paid staff".

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# Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

*PATAUDI CREATES HISTORY. BOWLING FEATS BY AMARNATH AND MANKAD. OUR BATSMEN PLAYED MARBLES. COMPTON'S FINE CONTRIBUTIONS. WAS THE ROLLER RESPONSIBLE? SOME GALLANT EFFORTS HERO OF THE MATCH. ENGLAND'S POSITION CONSOLIDATED.*

There were thrills aplenty in the second Test match between England and India at Old Trafford, Manchester. To start with, the Indian Captain, Nawab of Pataudi, after winning the toss, invited England to bat first. He was afraid that the wicket had become dangerous owing to the vagaries of the monsoon. His fears were soon proved baseless by the early batsmen of the home team who gleefully knocked up the excellent figure of 236 runs for the loss of 4 wickets only. So Pat's gamble to dismiss England for a poor total misfired.

According to Robertson-Glasgow, the famous English critic, this was the first time in the history of Test cricket that a captain had put in his opponents to bat after winning the toss. Almost every critic in England deprecated this gamble which placed the home team in a pretty strong position.

## Bowling Feats By Amarnath And Mankad

Fortunately for India, Amarnath and Vinoo Mankad had a destructive spell on Monday which skittled out the remaining 6 bastsmen for an addition of 58 runs only. It was, indeed, a marvellous feat for them. Vinoo has been bowling so well that Arthur Gilligan, the former MCC Captain, considers him the best left arm slow bowler in the world. It was he and Amarnath who shared the victims equally in this innings. Poor Sarwate had to be content with 7 overs for 12 runs and no wicket.

As if heartened by the quick dismissal of the home team, Vijay Merchant and Mushtaq Ali settled down to repeat their grand performance of 1936 when they recorded a century each in a double century partnership on the same ground. They were well on the way to do so, having compiled 124 already, when Mushtaq succumbed to Pollard.

## Our Batsmen Played Marbles

When I heard of this splendid start on Monday night on the radio, I felt assured that India would at least give an even fight to the hosts in the long run. But when I read in the papers on Tuesday morning that India had lost 7 wickets for 160 I could hardly trust my eyes. Who could believe that such a fine array of batsmen like Hafeez, Mankad, Hazare, Modi and Amarnath would go down for an insignificant collection of 14 runs between them? Well that's what exactly happened, thanks to the splendid bowling by Pollard and Bedser.

This collapse is attributed to the sudden change of the batting orders by Pataudi. Had he followed a regular order, there was less liklihood of such a massacre.

## Compton's Fine Contributions

Worse things were to follow on Tuesday when India closed the first innings with an addition of ten runs only for the last three wickets. Bats own contribution was 11 in a total of 170.

With a lead of 124 runs England entered on their second venture confidently. Hammond applied closure when his side had collected 153 for the loss of 5 wickets. Dennis Compton who had contributed a valuable 51 in the first innings, became the top scorer in the second with 71 not out to his name. It was Amarnath and Mankad again who claimed the wickets, 8 and 7 being their respective victims.

Hammond set Pataudi the impossible task of making 278 runs in three hours and a quarter and win the match. A draw seemed to be a certainty. I doubt very much if England's skipper could have dreamt of the landslide which was to follow soon.

## Was The Roller Responsible?

Three wickets—those of Merchant, Mushtaq and Pataudi—fell promptly with 5 runs on the board. Wonder of it all was that Vijay who was recognised as one of the best bats in the world was out for a bloc and Pat another world batsman, had only 4 to his account. While Merchant had at least the consolation of putting on the highest individual score of the match in his early effort, Pat had failed hopelessly in both the innings. Here again the reason advanced by Gilligan for this failure is that the Indian skipper make the mistake of using the light roller, instead of the heavy one. The latter was sure to make a good deal of difference to the surface.

## Some Gallant Efforts

However, that may be, the outlook was really black for India at this juncture. A rout seemed more than probable. But Hazare and Modi rose gallantly to the occasion and stemmed the tide of misfortune. Later Abdul Hafeez gave a useful hand to block the way to disaster. It was highly praiseworthy on their part to face the issue courageously. Nobody can blame Amarnath and Mankad, dreadfully tired as they were for their over work with the leather, for their quick return to the pavilion. Vinoo earned a high reputation for fielding as well.

## Hero Of The Match

But the palm must be given to Sohoni and Hindlekar for saving India from defeat. The Poona player defied all manner of attack most bravely for nearly an hour and the Bombay wicketkeeper stood as a rock during the last 13 minutes when the excitement was at its zenith. All critics rightly call Hindlekar the hero of the match, because the entire burden of saving the situation rested on his shoulders, A slight mistake on his part would have given the match and the rubber away. No praise can be too high for him as well as Sohoni. Hindlekar, in addition, had kept the wickets brilliantly, despite his physical disabilities.

Now for the final Test at the Oval next month. It is hardly likely that India would beat England in a three-day engagement—even with the toss and Jupiter Pluvius helping the tourists. Our only hope lies in Hammond, England's captain making a present of it to us by his mistake! We should not hope for it. Therefore, the honour of the Tests will remain with England whether we draw or lose—by virtue of their win in the first Test at Lord's. This is indeed most creditable for the country which passed through terrible vicissitudes during the last six or seven years. Our only solace is that we have still a fighting chance in the third Test.

## De'Mello's Bold Bid

Tony De'Mello, the former Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the C.C.I. is nothing if not daring and adventerous. A fewur years ago he launched the Brabourne Stadium Scheme costing about 16 lakhs of rupees. This involved the club into a heavy debt. If the late Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla—and the House of Tatas—had not come forward to rescue it from the financial morass in which De'Mello had thrown it, the Club would have gone into liquidation long ago.

Now this gentleman wants to be installed as the President of the Board of Control in place of Dr. Subbarayan. As one who was largely responsible for all the happenings in the past in connection with the dethronement of C. K. Nayudu from India's captaincy and installation of the Maharajkumars of Patiala(then yuvaraj)and Vizianagram one after the other and also the last elections, I hope everybody will consider the matter a thousand time before giving him a chance again.

## Is It True?

That Janki Dass, the four-year-lessee of the Secretaryship of the ICF and Life-Secretary of the NCFI, has taken a team of cyclists who, he boasts, are worse than the Street-pedlars of Paris, to take part in the World Championships to be held in Switzerland next month?

That this controller-general of cycling, both amateur and professional, believes that the best way of enhancing the prestige of India is to introduce competitors who may be relied upon to lead the rear?

That professional cycling is now considered to be the surest method for promoting amateur cycling in India?

That Janki Dass will import all the equipments for pedal racing from abroad to kill horse racing in toto?

That the WIFA failed miserably in their search for a suitable Indian to take up its Secretaryship?

That they decided finally—of course with the greatest reluctance—to appoint a European in the person of J. W. L. Benoy, who was at hand all the time?

That the Europeans will always hold the key positions in the Football Association so that the servicemen may have the liberty to do what they please at the Cooperage?

"But, madam, I'm afraid you're making a mistake. I am a doctor, certainly, but I'm a doctor of music."

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# S. Partap Singh Kairon

## *Pen-Portrait Of Punjab's Representative On The Congress Working Committee*

S. Partap Singh Kairon, M.L.A. and ex-General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Committee has been nominated by the Congress President, Pt. Nehru to be a member of the Congress High Command. The best introduction to him is provided by the following extracts from the old files of the "Tribune" of the year 1932.

Says an item dated June 6, 1932.

"After a few minutes S. Partap Singh, editor of the "New Era", appeared in Bazar Kaserian and standing in the square he declared that he was the president of the Conference and that he supported the resolutions passed at the Delhi Congress. As he was saying those words S. I. Bawa Gopal Singh arrested him but Sardar Partap Singh refused to accompany the police. He was then carried by the Police Constables to the Police Kotwali."

This news item relates to the Punjab Political Conference held at Amritsar in June 1932, with a view to endorsing the decisions arrived at the Delhi Session of the Indian National Congress which was held in dramatic circumstances. The idea was to hold such minature Conferences all over the country to demonstrate people's solidarity behind the Congress. And the Amritsar Conference did prove a thundering and roaring success. Acharya Rama Dev, the president, designate, had been arrested. The Delhi Congress discovered the revolutionary daring in a millionaire from Ahmedabad. The Amritsar Conference brought a sturdy Jat to the forefront and it was S. Partap Singh, who dramatically came forward like the 'Ariel' to fill the gap caused by the arrest of the President.'

### Strong Sturdy Youth

He not only broke the slave laws of British imperialism but also resisted and brute force of the Indian agents of the British Authority and nobody could remove him from the meeting place till he had finished his speech. But the episode does not end here. S. Partap Singh was sentenced to a term of five years R.I, and a fine of rupees 500 in default of which he was to undergo a further term of 15 months. It is not so much the brutal sentence passed on him that is germane to these lines. It is the remarks of the Magistrate giving reasons for this maximum doze. Saying that S. Partap Singh "attempted to resist or delay his arrest in order to be able to complete his speech" (see "Tribune" dated June 30, 1932) the Magistrate described S. Partab Singh as a strong sturdy youth of mature age and understands the consequences of his actions—he is a literate person, M.A. of an American University."

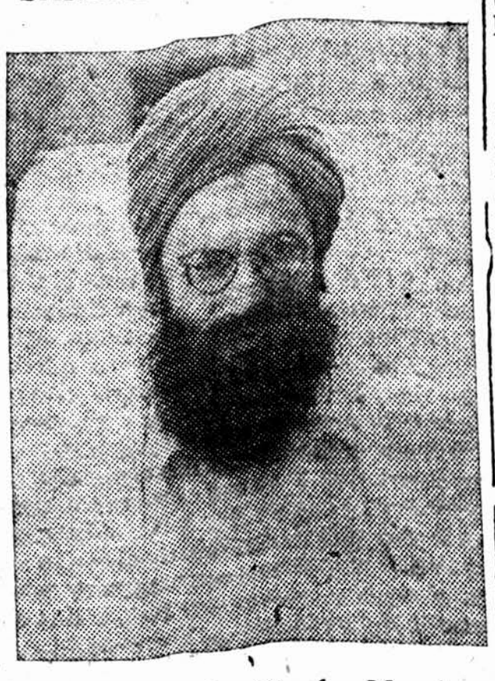
Out of evil cometh good, "That strong sturdy youth of mature age" has proved the truth of the remarks of the custodian of Imperialist law and order to the letter—there he is today going as firm and strong as ever on the perilous path of sacrifice and suffering, and his elevation to the membership of the Congress High Command is just a crown of Thorns Symbolic of terrible ordeals and baptisms of blood and tears which the fighters in a noble cause have to go through.

### Graduate Of Michigan

Having lived nine years in America after a round the world voyage, possessing the most coveted degree of M.A. (in Political Science) from Michigan University of the U.S.A., S. Partap Singh has nothing of the intellectual snob in him. Has he not worked as a farm labourer and a factory hand in order to pay his way through? He had no illusions about himself unlike the middle class careerist who looks upon a foreign degree just as so much of an investment: because he had met the veteran Indian patriots in exile and made up his mind to dedicate his all to the nation's service.

He returned from America in December 1929. Since then begins this saga of a tireless struggle. Like all patriots who had returned from

SARDAR PRATAP SINGH



Sardar Partap Singh, Member of the Congress Cabinet.

abroad, he was given the usual attentions by the C.I.D. in the notorious Lahore fort, gagged for 2 years and interned in his village for about 3 years. But he was never at rest. He organised the Central Sikh League. He worked in the Kisan Sabha and along with some friends started a Journal, the "New Era". He also worked on the staff of the "Akali" Thus as a speaker, and a writer, underground worker and an organiser he proved to be a veritable dynamo of energy and strength.

### A Jail Bird

Like all Congressmen he is a regular jail bird and in the 1942 struggle he was among those who were given the longest spell of detention. But what distinguishes him from the rest of the Congressmen is that he has virtually sacrificed the pleasures and comforts of family life for the sake of the Congress work.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said he intended to introduce new blood into the Working Committee. As far as the Punjab is concerned, no other choice could be better. S. Partap Singh is richly endowed with all the attributes of a cent per cent political personality. A deep faith in the cause of India's freedom inspired the glorious traditions of the Sikh history combined with a rational and realistic approach which his studies and experiences abroad have equipped him with, he is bound to prove a success. (Copyright "Hindustan Press Service.")

## Critical Analysis Of An I.P.T.A. Production

(Continued from Page 7)

unawareness of the true spirit of the Indian labour movement, served to mar what is, in the original, a powerful subject.

**I sincerely hope that my friend Mulkraj and his stage-manager will take my remarks in the proper spirit.**

**If critics are invited to give their opinion of a production, their criticism, however unfavourable, must be accepted with equanimity. To rail against them merely because their remarks happen to be adverse, is to betray a pettiness unbecoming the real artiste.**

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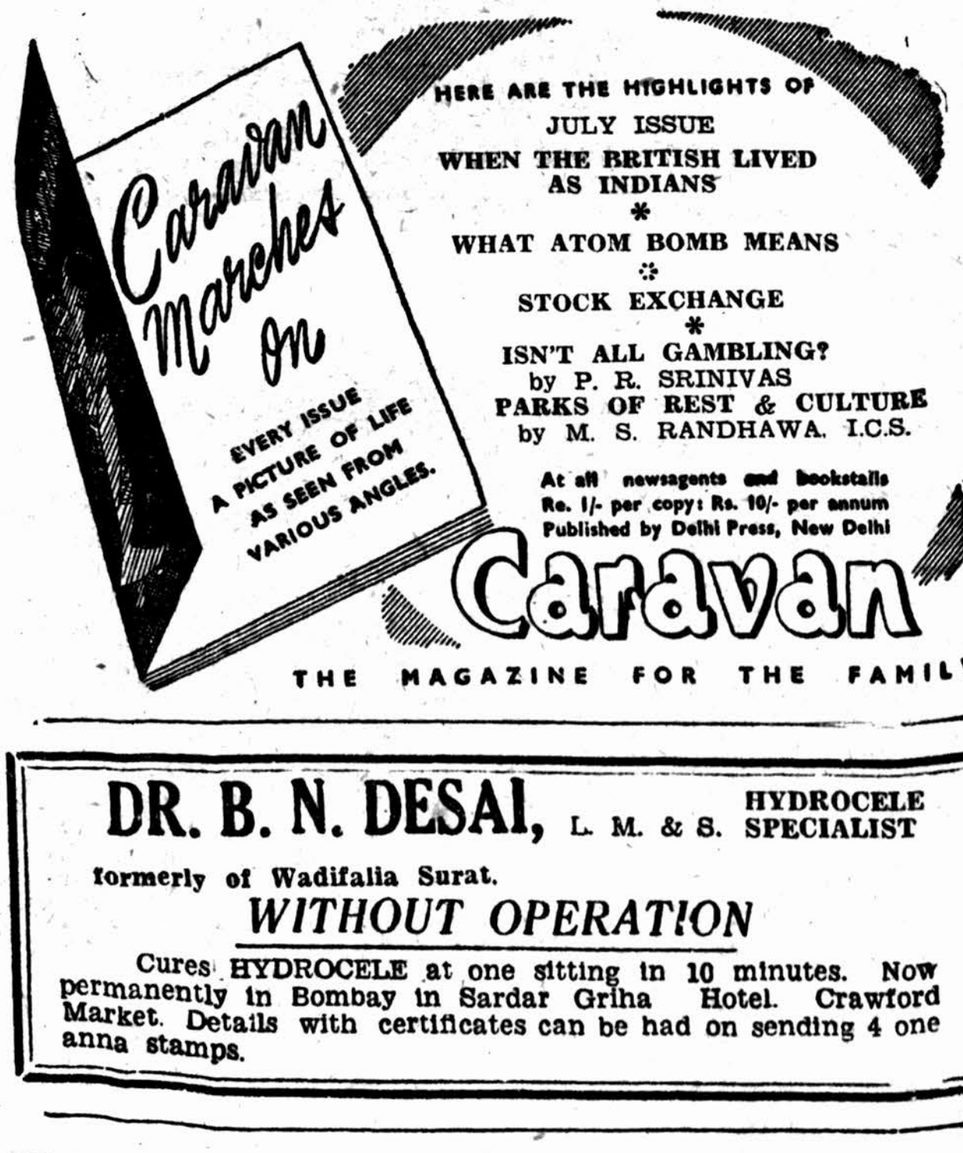
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## Let us talk it over—

Not the least important among the numerous post-war problems is that of the repatriation of foreign brides. America has to accommodate a formidable 'contingent' of one hundred thousand coming from Britain alone! There are a few more thousands from the other countries of Europe, too, awaiting a passage to their new homes in the New World.

And perhaps these will be the luckiest in their choice. The migration from a land of ruins, poverty and hunger to a different world of opportunity and prosperity will mean a new life to the brides going to America. As for the others settling in Britain, France or even in the Antipodes, the prospects cannot be half so rosy. Well then, how about the brides coming to our own shores?

Now, don't you look so puzzled. We are going to have a good few of them amongst us too, though we may never be able to know how many! As a matter of fact, the rupute of bountiful mother-in-law India has charmed away many brides from most of the European countries for a number of years. And of course every new arrival of such one was announced with proper eclat. Naturally so, because their chosen 'grooms' were not ordinary creatures but rajas, Maharajas, nawabs and the super-nawabs, the men with three glittering letters, the 'I.C.S.,' It almost appeared that the brilliant young man's, training for the Indian Civil Service was not complete unless he married a European wife. It was only natural if the 'new arrival' thought it to be a dream-flight in the fairy world where milk and honey did flow in her own little throat and diamonds and pearls were aplenty.

* * *

But hark! The entire setting has changed. The bride from the Western world is no longer greeted with the expected publicity fanfare. Her man is from the comman run—a war-commissioned Army officer, a Major, Captain or even a Jamadar or a Havildar. Yes, even there lower ranks have brought with them 'Foreign brides'. Now, now, I don't mean to suggest that only the 'higher ranks' should have the privilege of choosing a life's partner. Far from it. However, I cannot but think of the life they will have with such a wife.'

Will she, who has lost her all in the bomb-ravaged country of her birth, be thankful to her fates for getting a loyal husband and a mud house in a far-removed corner of India? Or will her white racial supremacy get the better of her? Can she make India a humble home of her own or will she go back and slander the land of her refuge? It's not only a question between herself and the gallant Jamadar but also of their children. For centuries, India has provided roof to many and all but a time has come when she too has learnt to discriminate between those who love her and those who just want to exploit her....

* * *

Recently I happened to meet one such foreign bride.. She came from the sunny climes around the Mediterranean and could easily pass for a Kashmiri. She seemed to have already undergone intense Indianisation and seemed to like it too, right from the vermilion on the forehead to the thick and coarse khaddar sari!

I was amazed at her performance and was asking myself if 'converts' aren't the greatest bigots! But what floored me completely was the solicitude with which two friends of her husband were discussing the cruelty of their 'pal' to his European wife. (I am not so sure they would have minded his beating an Indian wife!) Poor boys, they couldn't bear the idea of a European lady staying in a secondrate Indian hotel. They sure would have accommodated her in their own house—but obviously they had no sanction from their Home Governments!!

*—Leela.*

# Schools For Parents!

By Joaq A. Sequeira

***"Children begin by loving their parents; after a time they judge them. Rarely, if ever, do they forgive them"***

***—Oscar Wilde***

There is no other job as important as that of parenthood.

Whether our families are large or small, it is our duty to make a success of the job of being parents. The greatest single factor that brings about physical and mental unfitness in children is the faulty upbringing. It is the result of the too soft, indulgent and unrealistic training of the child in the home. Parents must, therefore, know how to put themselves in the child's place and follow the intricate workings of his mind.

They have to direct the child's intrinsic aptitudes and potentialities into channels which society deems acceptable and serviceable. Well, then, how many parents can openly declare that they *are* competent parents? How many of them can venture to say that they can or try to understand the intricate workings of the child's mind? On the answer to these questions depends very much the worth or uselessness of parents as parents.

### Parental Delinquency

Most of the behaviour problems of children can be traced to the sloppy thinking and self-indulgence of parents. Hence it follows that proper environment and proper upbringing can turn a child into a well-behaved and worthy citizen. That is why one feels that the education of parents rather than of the children alone is the pressing need. We hear and read a good deal about juvenile delinquency, when in reality is should be called parental delinquency. It is the parents who bungle their job of moulding the character and personality of the child who has to adjust himself harmoniously to society.

There is a great need even in this country of schools for parents so that the child may be brought up without complexes, fears, frustrations, and prejudices. We cannot say that parents, merely by virtue of being parents through wedlock, have the ability to run a home and train the child along the right lines. Most parents are problem parents themselves, and they bring about through neglect or ignorance the problem of the problem child.

First and foremost no adequate preparation for marriage with its varied responsibilities is made. "Parenthood", said a psychologist, "is terribly easy to achieve, for a couple of imbeciles can breed their kind. We are a casual lot—we humans. Few make any preparation for marriage, *and equally few train for parenthood.*" And this blunder on the part of parents brings about backward, aggressive, and all other types od delinquent children.

### Problem Of Punishment

When the child goes astray or is not up to the mark in his lessons many of us throw the whole blame on him or on his teachers. This is unfair. True it is that the formative years of a child's life are from the second to the fifth year: and during this period the child is generally with its parents. So if the parents do not show proper affection to the child he will seek his own way of winning affection elsewhere. He may distress his parents by petty thefts, and spend the stolen money on gifts to other boys whose friendship he desperately craves in order to make up for the lack of affection at home.

Then there may be parents who are over-indulgent. The child in this case tries to get things done for him by resorting to tantrums or temper. This trait in the child develops as he grows up and the hard world outside leaves him forlorn and frustrated. He realizes that he cannot get what he wants through sheer temper and he is then infused with inferiority complex and a sense of frustration.

Still there are parents who do not exercise ingenuity in applying punishment to a child. At times the so-called "naughtiness" of a child may be merely his way of attracting attention, and if the punishment leaves him with the feeling that he is the centre of interest this way, the punishment bodes no good. Also punishment should be applied in time, and the child should, above all, understand the connection between the punishment and his misdeed, else both the child and his parents reap nothing but unhappiness. Parents should learn the humane ways of dealing with their child.

### Imitation And Suggestion

There are many parents who do not pay heed to what they say and do in presence of the child. They do not seem to know that the child is a born mimic. Little do they realize that he takes on growth and colour from people he is closest to, he imitates their speech and gestures so much so that he gradually acquires those habits for life. If parents are lazy, quarrelsome, and shabby they cannot expect the child to be active, peaceful, and neat. Next to imitation comes suggestion. Should parents impress upon the child that he is a coward, a lazy boy, or a dullard at lessons, the child is bound to suffer from inferiority compllex and adopt cowardice, laziness, and dulness too.

It will be a great boon if parents are given lectures by a panel of experts on the care and training of children, the responsibilities of parenthood, and the establishment and maintenance of healthy and harmonious home life. When this is accomplished parents who complain that their children seek outside company will realize that oppressive discipline or lack of affection at home makes every child seek less exacting and more congenial company outside; they will also understand that praising children is far better than merely criticising their deeds. They will also learn that children are born with a sense of admiration and love for their parents and they have constantly to keep a watch over themselves lest the children should lose their respect and love for them due to their (parent's) laxity in certain matters.

There is a world of truth in what that eminent educationist, A. S. Neil, has said: "You are the problem children, and the greatest need in education to-day is the setting up of schools for problem parents." This will open the eyes of parents so that they will see their own errors and learn whether they are really worthy of being admired and respected by their children. The child of to-day has to survive the birth-pangs of the new post-war India and wipe away the agonies and frustrations of the past. That is why we need parents who can exercise to the best of their ability their mission of parenthood.

## PASSING-OUT PARADE

Students of the Indian Women's University who took their degrees at the Convocation held on the 20th inst. The Hon. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Central Assembly, presided.

## Women's Page

"I hear Smith called you an idiot."

"Only in a roundabout way."

"How was that?"

"He said that in the matter of intelligence you and I had nothing to quarrel about."

* * * *

Two boys spending a day in the country came upon a man fly-fishing. After watching him cast his line several times one of them remarked to the other: "Oh, come on, Bill, he'll never catch anything. He's trying to lasso 'em."

* * * *

The ardent young man was very talkative.

"You are the most beautiful girl I have ever seen," he murmured. "I long to hold you in my arms, to caress you, to kiss your eyes, your ears, your lips—to whisper, 'I love you!' I—"

But she cut him short.

"Well," she suggested, "I suppose it can be arranged."

* * *

The young husband had just arrived home from the office.

"What's the matter, darling?" he asked. "You look flustered."

"Oh, I've had a dreadful day," his wife answered. "First. Baby cut his first tooth, then he took his first step, and then fell and knocked out his tooth."

"Well, and then what happened?" asked her husband.

"Oh darling," she answered in a shocked voice, "he said his first word!"

* * * *

In an American shipyard noted for its hustle and speed the stage was set for the launching ceremony.

The distinguished guest, holding the traditional bottle of champagne, exclaimed in some bewilderment, "But there's no ship."

Replied the foreman: "Start swinging that bottle, lady. There will be."

* * * *

The partners called McIntosh, the manager, into their office.

"Listen, McIntosh," said the first partner. "We find that last year's business was the best since we opened the place. We know how hard you must have worked, and a sa special mark of our appreciation we are making out a cheque for £500 for you."

The manager stammered his thanks.

"Yes," went on the other partner, "and if next year's business is as good, we'll sign it."

### Indian Cricketers Touring England

"Indian Cricketers Touring England"—Edited by Muni Lal. Published by M. Hamidulla, 26, Railway Road, Lahore. Price not mentioned.

The well-known Editor of the "Crickinia," Indian Cricketers' Almanack, has produced an excellent hand-book, called "Indian Cricketers touring England, in which he has given biographical sketches of the sixteen players, and their manager who are now touring England, together with complete record of the England-India Test matches. He has also included in it interesting details of the matches India has played in England since 1911. It is a valuable reference book, especially at this moment.

J. C. M.

### *"PRESENTING INDIAN CRICKET"*

"Presenting Indian Cricket"—Edited and compiled by Berry Sarbadhikary. Published by A. Mukherjee & Co. 2, College Square, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2-12.

Another useful publication on Indian Cricket has been produced by another noted sports writer in the person of Berry Sarbadhikary. It contains many interesting records of the previous visits by English and Australian teams to this country and of tours to England by Indian teams since 1886. Short biographical sketches of the players who are naw touring England are also given in it. An excellent effort by sporting Publications (India.)

J. C. M.

# SCIENCE, SERVANT OF HUMANITY

## *Soviet's Bold Achievement*

By L. G. KHARE

*"Russia's Secret Weapon." by Dyson Carter, Avanti Prakashan. Bombay.*

This is a remarkable book. Its racy journalistic style and the author's tendency to oversimplify facts do not hide the fact that it manages to give a mass of useful information about many important matters. The manner of writing is bound to make a popular appeal. In fact in Canada it has already done so. Over a hundred thousand copies of the Canadian edition were sold out quickly. The Bombay publishers deserve credit for having secured the right to reprint in India this useful volume.

### New Outlook

The secret weapon which enabled Soviet Russia to become in some respects the most advanced nation of the world by the end of the second world war is the weapon of science. This weapon the men and women at the helm of affairs in the Soviet used "not for the profit of the few, but for the well-being of the many." In the Soviet Union scientific research is not the monopoly of capitalist corporations or of seats of learning depending upon State or capitalist charity. Education in science, theoretical and practical, is so organized that it is within the reach of every youth with an inclination for it. In the Soviet now it is science which directs Industry, medicine, government. During the war it was science which directed the anti-fascist warfare.

The result is Soviet progress in every phase of civilized life has been stupendous. But as the author graphically puts it "Soviet Science is a new kind of science. It is science understood by the people—used by the people—a living force marching with the people in peacetime as in war". The citizens of Soviet Russia have imbibed the great idea that man has the power to make nature bow to his will. The construction of the stupendous Dnieper Dam was a practical illustration of their faith in this idea. So was their enthusiastic reception of the theory elaborated by farmer Yefremov that if one took advantage properly of the direction of the sun's rays "about one and a half square inch of a soil was sufficient area to grow a single wheat plant." His colleagues on the collective farms and the Soviet officials helped and encouraged him in his researches. The result was that in certain cultivated tracks five times of amount of wheat could be produced.

### Lenin's Foresight

This belief in the practical application of science for public good dates with Lenin. He began studying, quite early in his career as an agitator, how science could be used for building a new world, *not* a world where capitalism might through the help of scientific inventions add to its profits, while the people remained poor, but a world where the people as a whole are trained to understand and utilize every practical developement in science, so that they get more comfort with less toil.

The basic problem, Lenin held was fuel or power. If power could be produced cheaply and distributed to put industry in operation he was convinced nature could be made to bow to man's will. So in an article in the 'Pravda' as early as 1913 he proposed that instead of mining coal out of pits, the whole mines should be fired and the coal gas produced should be sent on in pipes everywhere, to be used for fraction purposes. This great idea was taken up by Stalin. To-day "the underground gasification of coal has reached such proportions in Russia that it is a separate branch of industry."

The gas is used for burning in regular furnaces. It is also used in the newly discovered type of turbine, called the Super-hot, and then directly used to generate

(Continued on Page 72)

### Some Poems

NILAVER (Gopal N.)—Sudden Retrospect and other poems. Bangalore 1946. Rs. 3/- pp. VI X 64.

In recent months many small poems or rather verses have been written in English by Indian authors. Most of them ought not to have seen the light of day. Blatant modernism, and a craze for the moral eccentric forms of the day, mar these efforts: and with the best of goodwill on the part of the reviewer it becomes well-nigh impossible for him to write an encouraging word of hope or praise.

The present volume, however, is of a little different type. The author has promising talent, and many of the poems included in the collection deserve to be encouraged. If some others had been left out and a more judicious selection made, the value of the publication would certainly have been enhanced. The work also lacks maturity, and the phrasing can be improved in many places. But as an initial venture it shows promise, and if the author perseveres, judiciously restrains his enthusiasm, and allows his natural bent of mind to prevail over aiming merely at effect, his future contributions will be decidedly of a higher standard. B.J.W.

ALLAMA RASHID-UL-KHAIRI. By Prof. Viqar-e-Azim, M.A., Published by the Urdu Nashr Gah, Khatoon Kitab Ghar, Urdu Bazar, Delhi, Crown 8 vo. pp. 228. Thick Cover. Rs. 2-8-0.

This is a collection of eleven articles by well-known writers of the Urdu language like Pandit Brijmohan Datadarya Kaifi, Dr. Nasiruddin Ahmad, Dr. Said Ahmad Brelvi, Dr. Saiyed Abid Husain, Mr. Shahid Ahmad, Mr. Hamid Ali Khan and others, most of whom were life-long friends of the late Rashid-ul-Khairi. They have dealt with Rashid-ul-Khairi as a short story-writer, as novelist, as a social reformer, as a poet and as a humorist, and in order to strengthens their viewpoint they have reproduced copious excerpts from the writings of this versatile and voluminous writer of the Urdu language. Each critic has done full justice with his subject. This volume which gives almost every thing worth knowing about Allama Rashid-ul-Khairi, will prove a mine of information for students in general.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The number seven is a remarkable number. One might almost call it mystical! The colours of the rainbow are seven. The notes of the musical scale are seven, as the eight note of the scale is the same as the first note. There were seven sages of Greece, and seven Kings of Rome, and the city of Rome was built on seven hills. The world was made in seven days. There are seven days in a week. Then there were the seven famous cities of antiquity—Rome, Antioch, Neneveh, Babylon, Athens, Tyre and Carthage.

You have all heard of the seven wonders of the world, but, perhaps, not many of you could name each one if you were asked! I have to think very hard, myself, sometimes, before remembering each one, so it would not be surprising if you had the same difficulty.

The seven wonders of the ancient world are;

1. The Colossus of Rhodes.
2. The Egyptian Pyramids.
3. The Ephesian temple of Diana.
4. The Mausoleum of King Mausolus.
5. The hanging gardens of Babylon.
6. The statue of Jupiter.
7. The Pharos.

The Colossus of Rhodes is a gigantic statue striding across the entrance to the harbour of Rhodes Island in the Aegean Sea, and the Mausoleum of King Mausolus is an immense tomb—the largest in the world—which the King had built for himself before he died. The Pharos is an enormous tower-light-house which King Ptolemy Philadelphus built on an island off Alexandria, and the statue of Jupiter Olympus was built entirely in ivory and gold.

* * *

Well, that reminds me; May I tell you how the word "colossal" found its way into the English language? It is often used for describing something that is extremely large. This adjective comes from the noun "colossus" which the Greeks and Romans used to describe any Statue larger than a human figure.

One of these famous statues, one of the seven wonders of the ancient

LITTLE ILA

LITTLE SODHA

world, mentioned above, was the colossus erected in the Third Century B.C. at the entrance to the harbour of the city of Rhodes in the Aegean Sea. It took 12 years to build and it stood 112 feet from the ground and was wide in proportion to its height.

Unfortunately this marvellous statue was destroyed in an earthquake about 200 B.C. but for the next 900 years the fragments remained on the ground where they had fallen. Eventually some Saracens bought them to melt down for scrap metal and engines, and when I tell you it took 980 camels to carry away the fragments, you will realise the size of the original statue.

Tradition says it was built with one foot resting on each side of the harbour so that all ships passed between the two legs, and that the right hand held aloft a beacon-light which could be seen for miles at sea. When we think that one finger of this colossal statue was bigger than the whole figure of most statues, and that few men had arms long enough to reach round one of its thumbs, we can imagine something of its size.

* * *

Brother Ramesh C. Sheth, who was till recently Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, still retains his interest in the Children's activities.

Usha had a mother whose
Sayings were so wise,
That Usha always lissened
With widely open eyes.
Said she, "Put something in the
Bank against a rainy day:
You'll feel quite safe and happy
If this maxim you obey."
Now Usha thought this over
Until in her mind it sank;
"My umbrella I'll quickly
Put into the Savings Bank."

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 52.

# ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

*Art to Commemorate War—Beauty should Counter act barbarity—India's memorial tradition—Her memorials then and now—Wanted symbols of independence.—Civic honour for a few—Sardar Hall and "theatre"—Cinema in Greater Bombay—Emphasis in architectural tradition—India in reginal groups.*

Following the termination of the World War II victorious and liberated countries will sooner or later set about formulating schemes for the erection of war-memorials; and the memorials will take various shapes ranging from the statue of the unknown soldier. Since monuments or institutions will primarily be built as memorials, they will, whatever be the utilitarian purposes served by them, continue to function as sorrowful reminders of the horrid days of destruction and devastation.

## Art-Centre As Memorial

It is not difficult to imagine the forms which war-memorials usually take. But the "New York Times" has appeared with a suggestion for a novel form in the establishment of a city art centre dedicated to the arts of painting, sculpture, music, dance and drama. The suggestion, which is original in a certain sense, has received enthusiastic support from some quarters and is worthy of consideration by other countries which were involved in the war.

Why should art be selected as a motif of the war-memorial? The reply is given by Mr. Ralph Pearson (quoted in the "New York Times" from the "Art Digest", in these words: "We fought the war to preserve western civilisation. Civilisation attains its enduring significance in the arts. An opportunity for all the arts to function for all the people in a city centre of this kind would provide dramatised realisation of the very essence of the war goals for which millions fought, suffered and died. It would be an honouring of the ideal. It would rightly place that ideal above the sacrifices of the individual."

## Beauty vs Barbarity

Mr. Pearson's argument centres round one of the avowed war-aims of the western democracies. The problem of the war-memorial can, however, be approached from other angles also. Paradoxically stated the war-memorial should lead to the effacement of the dreadful memory of the war; and it would be so only when it is planned as an elegant work of art or as an institution devoted to the progress and propagation of arts.

Beauty is the antitnesis of barbarity. It is a facet of the divinity. The contact with it should be conducive to the refinement and elevation of emotions of those who claim themselves to be civilised. But even in the age of civilisation man finds himself powerless at times to curb the brute within himself from leaping out and indulging in the orgies of bloodshed and destruction. In spite of its professions to the contrary the western world has, so far, made fetish of art. It should now approach art as a spiritual force and learn to assess the values of beauty as a strong antidote against barbarity.

## Release Creative Energy

The war-memorials may serve any purpose, but they should be monumental in their designs. Again the war damps the currents of the creative energy by letting loose the wild forces of destruction; with its cessation should, therefore, start the work of opening up the fount of the creative energy. The currents of the latter should be first made to converge on the memorials. The artists and architects having been relieved of the anxiety and tension caused by the war will be at their best in their first place time work.

The conception of memorials is greatly widened by the suggestion made in the "New York Times" of the establishment of a City Art Centre. Such centres should be judiciously organised as reservoirs of creative energy to be released in a way that its impact ensures suppression of the destructive tendencies. They should constantly radiate beauty in order to restrain the tendencies to the reversion to brutality. They might suggest by association the purpose for which they are built, but they will prove to be great pacifist organisations if they develop creative forces as strong barricades against the war. Here is a problem of giving a fair trial to art.

## In Ancient India

The memorial idea is not new to India. From the earliest times she is noted for her tradition to commemorate military conquests, events of political and religious significance and the work of celebrities and heroes. The memorials have taken various shapes like Kirthistambhas, Vijayastambhas, temples mausoleums, tanks, wells and even palias. Among the monuments and other structural works scattered all over the country there will be many which owe their origin to the memorial tradition.

Several memorials, were designed as monumental structure. The temples among them were Centres and Seminaries of art constantly radiating beauty to those who used to visit them. In them India had a sound system for the development and distribution of art. The art-centres suggested as war-memorials should provide the environments in which Indian arts had grown and saturated the life of the country. To be a potent pacifist force art should be a normal creative activity of life and not a spectacular extraneous endeavour.

## Depressing Contrast

The tendency to discard old systems and institutions are antiquated has arrested the memorial-tradition which would have been a source of inspiration to the world in its search for peace. The country has evolved no alternative system for the commemoration of events and celebration or for the development and distribution of arts. The socio-political temples dedicated to some ideals are rarely intended to be monuments or nurseries of art. On the contrary some of them have contributed to the degradation of Indian arts. Prominent among the memorials erected in the current times are the statues of governors and police commissioners. The memorials of this type, whatever be their artistic merits, will stand as symbols of India's political subjugation and slave mentality.

And now the country is ordered to erect a national war-memorial in the shape of a military academy near Poona. Monumentality is not yet known to have been accepted as the governing principle of the designs of buildings, and the academy will certainly have no connection with art. A memorial like it will form a depressing contrast to the art-centre suggested as a war-memorial. India should have schools for military training, and she should establish them whenever and wherever they are needed but her tradition demands that any institution which she builds as a memorial should be Indian and unique in its design if not a temple of art.

The movement for reversion in some way or another to the memorial tradition is signalised by the decision of the All-India Tagore Memorial Committee to acquire the poet's ancestral house in Calcutta for the nation. India needs a national trust to acquire for the nation the available relics as memorials of other celebrities—ancient, mediaeval and contemporary. Britain has secured for the nation everything pertaining to Shakespeare—and in addition honours him every year with a festival at Stratford-on-Avon. During the period of her political subjugation India has commemorated the services rendered by officials. Now standing at the threshold of independence she should begin to think of her cultural heritage and to acknowledge her debt to great celebrities like Kalidas, Bana, Haridas, Tansen, Soordas and several others.

## Names Of Streets

Now and again proposals are cropping up in the hall of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for naming roads and streets after contemporary celebrities both dead and living. Majority of them are prompted by political enthusiasm or patriotic sentiment and are disposed of as routine business. The naming of roads involves an important principle of civic organisation. It is a form of civic honour to be reserved for the eminent few. The Municipal Corporation should, therefore, adopt a definite policy with respect to it and should not treat it as a proposition of minor importance.

The celebrities proposed for such a civic honour should be selected with extreme care; and the selection of roads, streets and squares should be governed by some principles The celebrities that are, so far, esteemed as worthy of civic commemoration are generally politicians and at times a few industrialists, businessmen and others—a state of affairs which reflects a narrow outlook. Scholarship or outstanding contributions to art and music should never be considered as a disqualification for even the minimum of civic honour.

Bombay is not yet convinced that roads, streets and squares bearing the names of scholars, artists and musicians also form a source of inspiration to the rising gneration. The centenary of the well-known archaeologist, the late Dr. Bhagvanlal Indrajit, was celebrated six years ago. The proposal, which was then made to the Corporation for naming a street after him, is said to have been recently accepted. The Corporation should not be slow in appreciating the outstanding work of those who happen to be outside the sphere of politics.

## Platform And Stage

The movement has now started to collect funds for the scheme of constructing "Sardar Hall" to commemorate the valuable services rendered by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the country. In view of the high esteem in which he is held by Bombay the scheme is likely to be oversubscribed in a short time. A hall with the auditorium of the estimated size of the "Sardar Hall" is an urgent requirement of the city; but it ought to serve the dual purpose of a platform for meetings and a stage for dramatics, dance and music.

Those concerned with the collection of funds and with the plan of the building should aim at providing to Bombay what it needs while commemorating the great work of Sardarji. The hall should be modern in its equipment, but it should be distinctive of the Indian traditions in its design. Emphatically stated the "Sardar Hall" should be a monument of Indian design and net a monstrosity of the current architectural style. The sponsors of the scheme should not neglect the crucial problem of design in their enthusiasm to collect funds and to build a huge structure.

## Location Of Cinema

The Government of Bombay have, as the report goes, appointed an advisory committee to assist the Police Commissioner in selecting sites for cinema treatres in the area of Greater Bombay. The distribution of cinema theatres in the existing city has been a glaring anomaly of planning as it is governed more or less by the "every vacant plot—a site for cinema" principle. Having now realised the importance of selecting sites in Greater Bombay, the Government should lay down a policy for the redistribution of the old theatres and for the location of the new within the limits of the old town whenever an opportunity arises.

The allocation of cinema theatres should be considered as a part of the problem of providing cultural amenities, and the whole problem as an integral part of the planning. The Government should take up the problem as a whole and entrust it to a committee of experts collaborating with the Housing and other panels. Cinema should be approached as one of the cultural amenities and included in the schemes of planning as such. It should not be treated merely as a "place of entertainment" and left under the sole care of the police department.

## From My Village Well

*Artist: Mukund Pandya*

## Tradition To Remain

According to Mr. David Cordon, Reuter's Special Correspondent, the House of Commons which was ravaged by Luftwaffe Fire bombs in 1941 is likely to be rebuilt by 1949. It is interesting to note that the tradition is not to be ignored in the project of rebuilding. The Gothic style is to stay; and the new House, though it will include many modern features, will retain everything that is traditional. Here is Britain's love for the tradition and keenness to rebuild the damaged monuments according to their original styles.

If any structure is built in Britain by or for India, the Indians who subscribe to it should show equal keenness to give the same a typically Indian appearance. Mr. Pulin Seal, Chairman of the Committee of Indian Congressmen, London, is said to have plans for the construction of a Congress House in London, and if the plans materialise the house, according to him, will be named after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Such a Congress House if ever built in London, should be Indian in design and should shine as a symbol of the institution whose sacrifices have brought freedom within reach of the country.

## Regional Cultures

Dr. Julian Huxley, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, has urged in a memorandum, the need for decentralisation of the organisation in ten regions of the world with separate offices. He pointed out at the Conference called by the British Council that scientific knowledge is potentially world-wide, but that arts and humanities being more various and more regional, interchange is not less essential in their spheres

India has found a place in one of the regional groups suggested by Dr. Huxley. From the point of view of art literature and culture she has much to place in the international forum of cultural contacts. She should reestablish her prestige as a nation having a distinct heritage and should contribute the best and highest in her arts to the world-culture. But before appearing on the international stage she should find out what is really the best and highest and discard everything which is puerile or spurious.

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The dear old lady entered the bookshop and buttonholed the nearest assistant.

"I want a book for my nephew," she said.

"Certainly, ma'am," was the reply. "Any special subject?"

"Well," said the customer, "he's just started work as a railway porter, and I want to help him on. I'll send him that book called 'Hints on Successful Platform Speaking.'"

* * * *

Woman: "I'm not prejudiced at all. I'm going with a perfectly open and unbiased mind to listen to what I'm convinced is pure rubbish."

# The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

On my arrival in Srinagar, the very first man with whom I discussed the Kashmir situation said to me: "You have come here at the wrong moment, brother. Of the two men who, between them, hold the key to the situation, Prime Minister Kak is out of the state, having gone to Bombay, and Sheikh Abdullah is in prison and I doubt if they will let you meet him. There is no third person in the whole of the State who matters."

He was right, of course—in a way! Kak and Abdullah represent the two opposing, conflicting, forces which today are engaged in a bitter struggle in Kashmir. Each of them possesses a strong-willed personality, each of them has taken an uncompromising stand. To his friends, Kak is a capable administrator and a self-made man. To his enemies and opponents he is an upstart and a tyrant. To millions of his followers, Sheikh Abdullah is a Hero and a Deliverer, the beloved leader who has inspired them with the vision of freedom. To State officials, of course, he is a seditionist and a rebel, an unscrupulous and opportunistic politician. Here is a clash of personalities which would be dramatic and significant enough even without the deeper ideological conflict which it symbolizes.

Sheikh Abdullah I had already met on several occasions and, in my wanderings in the interior of Kashmir, I had occasion to gauge his popularity—and his power. But I was certainly curious to meet this Premier Kak who, having assiduously worked his way to power, was now openly talking of crushing the National Conference and had the rare temerity to ban the entry of one of India's foremost leaders, who at that moment was mentioned as a certainty for the Foreign Ministership in the Provisional Government. Yes, I would have liked to meet Premier Pandit Kak and discuss with him not the humdrum happenings in his state but such basic philosophical and sociological issues as the Rights of Man and the comparative merits of Democracy and Feudal Autocracy in the modern world. It is doubtful, however, if he would have liked to meet me!

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## The Case For The Prosecution

Anyway, unable to meet the Premier I did the next best thing—called on his Publicity Officer and his Chief Secretary. The Publicity Officer is Pandit Shankarlal Kaul, a rather colourless personality with a timid Professorial air about him, who tells you in all seriousness that he was once elected President of the State People's Conference, and does not see the humour of his own joke when you can't help smiling at his statement—"Of course, it was a long, long time ago." Talking to him, I had a feeling that the poor fellow was doing his best of a bad job and didn't at all feel comfortable about whitewashing the Administration he is paid to publicize. But, of course, he had all the stock answers ready: ONLY 700 have been arrested, ONLY 240 are under detention, ONLY eight have been killed, ONLY a few have been wounded. But even he could not help admitting that a Punitive Tax HAS been imposed to pay for the Additional Police, that the Military WAS called in to aid the Police to "put down the rioters", that among the killed there WAS a woman who, was fired at while she was leading a women's procession at Anantnag.

He justified the severe measures adopted on the ground that Sheikh Abdullah had been preaching rank sedition by raising the slogan of "QUIT KASHMIR" and that the Police "had reasons to believe" (what a beautiful phrase!) that preparation's were being made to translate his threats into revolutionary action. He gave me a long list of damage to "public property" caused through "sabotage"—which comprised largely of somethings called "cross-drains" which had been tampered with, besides a few bridges that had been damaged and a few places where the telephone or telegraph lines were cut. He admitted that there was NO evidence to show that Russian spies had been active in Kashmir but he didn't give me any reason why the State authorities did not find it necessary to contradict the canard. On the whole I found it a very weak case for the prosecution—which, of course, is not entirely the fault of the poor Publicity Officer!

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## When Nehru Was To Land By Parachute!

Chaudhrie Niaz Ahmed, the Chief Secretary, (he is almost the only non-Pandit discovered in this Pandit-ridden bureaucracy) turned out to be a Provincial Service man with a typical Provincial Service mind.

**He told me in all earnestness that the State authorities had anticipated that Pandit Nehru would descend on Srinagar by means of a parachute and darkly hinted at the "necessary precautions" they had taken to meet the contingency.**

Then he threw his chest out and asserted that this time they were fully prepared to deal with Pandit Nehru if he dared to defy the ban on his entry, but adroitly changed the subject when I reminded him that his confident tone hardly harmonized with his Premier's desperate air dash to Bombay to meet Gandhiji and Sardar Patel.

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## I Interview The People

Having done my journalistic duty by meeting these State officials and acquainting myself with their point of view, I was free to contact the other side. The District Magistrate, of course, turned down my application to interview Sheikh Abdullah in jail, solemnly informing me with regrets that "the privilege of near relatives and defence lawyers cannot be extended to interviews with pressmen and journalists under Rules." So, I said to myself, let me meet Sheikh Abdullah's followers. According to the officials, they were only a handful of malcontents and I had the uncomfortable feeling that I would have to hunt about in "the underground" for the secret hide-outs of these sedition-mongers and disturbers of the peace. Little did I imagine that I was to meet them everywhere—in my hotel among the bearers and writers, in the bazars among the shop-keepers, in 'shikaras' among the boatmen, among tonga-drivers and truck-drivers, among ragged women of the slums, among students and intellectuals, among Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs—yes, and a good number of young men belonging to Premier Kak's own community of Kashmiri Pandits!

Shaikh Abdullah's followers are not an esoteric set of professional revolutionaries. They are not underground and it is not difficult to meet them. Indeed, you can't help meeting them because they are everywhere. They are the PEOPLE—the vast majority of Kashmiris, among the intellectuals as well as among the peasants and workers. I interviewed a large number of them, they were all willing to speak out, and (though, for obvious reasons, I will not mention any names), this is what some of them said.

A YOUNG TONGA-DRIVER: "Of course I am for Shaikh Sahib. We are all for him—especially the tonga-drivers, bus-drivers, boatmen and silk mill-workers. At every step of Shaikh Sahib ten of us are willing to die."

(The same tongawallah—a Muslim—was visibly annoyed when I asked him to take me to the residence of Mir Waiz, the politically blank President of Mr. Jinnah's Kashmir Muslim Conference. After I had concluded my interview with the bearded divine who seemed to know as much about current politics as a monk in a Tibetan monastery and was returning to my hotel, the tongawallah point-blank asked me, "Why did you go to see this Maulvi?")

AN OLD WOMAN OF THE SLUMS; "Since Sher-e-Kashmir's arrest we cannot eat or sleep or look after our children. May God keep him safe and bring him safely back to us." Asked "What has he done for you people that you should care so much for him?", she replied: "What has he done?....What has ne NOT done? He has done everything for us. Without him we were notning." After a pause ,she added: "I, a poor old woman, can stand here in the street and talk to you like this without fear of that fellow over there"—and she indicated the policeman posted a little distance away—"that is what Sher-e-Kashmir has done for us."

A YOUNG EDUCATED KASHMIRI PANDIT: "The younger members of my community are all with Shaikh Sahib, though our elders are rooted in traditions of loyalty to the Ruling Dynesty.... There won't be any peace in Kashmir so long as Shaikh Abdullah is in prison."

A MIDDLE-AGED MUSLIM BUSINESSMAN: "I know Shaikh Abdullah since he was a boy. We grew up together. But to-day he is our leader. There is no such man in the State—very few like him even in the whole of India".

A HINDU POLICEMAN (referring to an "underground worker of the National Conference). "Of course I have seen him. I see him every day. But why should I arrest him or report against him? These people are not fighting for their own sisters and brothers. They are fighting for all of us."

AN OLD MUSLIM BOATMAN: "All of us boatmen are with Shaikn Sahib. As for me I am an old worker of the National Conference and even have been to jail."

ANOTHER MUSLIM BOATMAN: "May God protect our Shaikh Sahib! And, through him, may the Muslims of Kashmir become happy and free—no, not the Muslims alone, but all Kashmiris, be they Hindus or Muslims. We are all one—that is what our Shaikh Sahib has taught us."

YOUNG MUSLIM HOTEL BOY: "Shaikh Sahib is a good man, a great man. Yes, I have seen him. I have served food to him on this very table. We are all with Shaikh Sahib ..... I am Congress. (MAIN KANGRESS HOON)."

OLD MUSLIM PEASANT (on being asked how many people attended the Friday prayers at the Hazrathel shrine on the day Maulvi Mond Saeed, General Secretary of the National Conference was arrested): "How many people?....Oh, I can't count. Many. Very MANY. Where Sher-e-Kashmir's name is mentioned, the whole of Kashmir turns up."

BOY OF THIRTEEN LYING IN HOSPITAL WITH HIS BULLET-RIDDLED LEG IN PLASTER CAST (on being asked how he came to get his wounds): "Oh, I was going to throw a stone at the soldiers so they fired at me." I asked him, why he should want to throw stones at the military and he replied without the least hesitation: "They have arrested our 'Sher-e-Kashmir', haven't they? So I want to throw stones at them."

BOY OF ELEVEN WHO MIRACULOUSLY SURVIVED A BULLET THAT PASSED CLEAN THROUGH ONE OF HIS LUNGS (This is what he told the doctor): "Yes, I got one of their bullets. But, see, it was in my chest—NOT IN MY BACK!"

I think, on the whole, I did not miss much by not being able to see Premier Kak and Shaikh Abdullah. For I met and talked to those who ultimately matter—the PEOPLE—who revealed to me the personalities and power of both these adversaries in this battle for the freedom of Kashmir.

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## Signs Of The Times!

On the Rawalpindi-Srinagar road, thirty miles from Murree: Three little road-side restaurants—one ramshackle shed marked "Hindu Hotel", another ramshackle shed marked, "Muslim Hotel", the third and comparatively cleaner and better-furnished place marked with a big sign-post reading: "FOR BRITISH TROOPS ONLY."

# MOUNTAINS OF THE PACIFIC

Washington

At the Navy's Hydrographic office at Suitland, MD., is a chart which may well open new vistas to scientists the world over who are seeking lost civilizations. Known simply as pilot chart No. 2,603 and selling for the usual 10 cents, the navigational document (ostensibly of the prevailing winds for July in the Indian ocean) came off the presses without announcement by the Navy Department, with no bureaucratic fanfare. But on the reverse side, the mapmakers, like small children with secrets they can no longer keep to themselves, have poured out a wealth of the ocean's mysteries as uncovered by the war.

In brief, this is the revelation; between the Hawaiian Islands and the Marianas more than 100 flat mountain tops have been discovered rising above the floor of the ocean.

When it is realized that the average depth of the Pacific is 14,000 feet and that some of these peaks come within 600 feet of the surface, some idea of their magnitude can be gained. For nearly 25 years the Hydrographic Office has been aware that there are "lost lands" in all the oceans of the world—i.e, The fabled lost Atlantis—but it took thousands of navy ships with their fathometers to prove it.

William Buell Jr., one of the expert cartographers at the Hydrographic Office said that the discoveries "are so absorbing and fascinating" that he won't try to predict what their significance may be. But the fact that some of the submarine mountains have plateaus 10 miles long indicates, he says, that they were very likely above the surface of the water at one time, and gradually washed flat as they submerged. They should definitely afford clues as to the prehistoric make-up of the earth, he said, but as to prehistoric man—that will have to await their exploration by scientists with oceanic equipment not yet developed.

*CLUES TO PRE-HISTORIC ERA*

Printed on the map, followed by instructions for taking soundings, are these imagination-inspiring words; "During the past century exploration of the land areas of the earth has progressed to a point where there no longer are any larger features left to find. Not so the floor of the oceans. Great deeps and majestic mountain ranges below sea level, no doubt, remain undiscovered. Scientists know comparatively little about the sea floor so that even the recording of the less spectacular features is a matter of interest and importance."

Of less significance are the Volcanic Islands which appear from time to time in the pacific, and vanish again. One small island of such a type was discovered off the coast of Japan in February. It is rather the vast underwater mountains just discovered to which scientists will look for clues as to lost continents. The navy, Mr. Buell explained, had not gone in for similar research as to the Atlantic Ocean floor, leaving that for Great Britain. But the Atlantic, soundings have revealed, has mysteries equally compelling and significant as the Pacific. For example, what is the ridge which runs North and South the length of the ocean, some 1,800 feet below the surface of the ocean, surrounded on either side by depths from 9,000 to 12,000 feet? And what is the submarine canyon which runs at least 126 miles eastward from the mouth of Chesapeake bay?

Or, again in the Pacific, what caused the greatest depth of any ocean in the world—35,400 feet, off the island of Mindanao?—Copyright NANA.

*MONEY BACK*

Tompkins was passing the offertory bag in church when a woman hurried in. She walked quickly down the aisle, stopped by Tompkins, dropped a penny in the bag and moved to a seat.

The bag bearer was at the last pew when the woman came hustling back. She snatched a penny from the bag, and was passing out of the church when Tompkins grabbed her arm.

"I say," he muttered, "why in the name of goodness do you come in here, drop a coin in the bag, and then take it out again and leave?"

The woman shook him off indignantly.

"I'm in the wrong church," she said.

*Humorous Skit*

# ON RATIONING

By Krishna J. Patel

Rationing came with so much advance advertisement that our daily papers almost looked like exclusively rationing advertisement communiques. It came in time only when the Government found it impossible to count the dead on Bengal streets. It came because, some said, as several million Indians had already died, the Government calculated that the food stocks were just sufficient for the remaining population to live long enough to see Truman inventing his newest quick-death-for-all weapon. But rationing came and came definitely to Bombay—where much food is eaten and less produced—if produced at all.

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And it came to Bombay. The Bombay Government just then bought brainy chaps who could eat little and think more to devise ways and means for successful rationing in Bombay. They were certainly brainy chaps, or else how could you find accounts of rationing anniversary celebrations in the papers?

And why did rationing come to Bombay? If you don't know that then you are just an unfit fellow to vote for anybody at any next election. And you know how elections in this country these days are held frequently and as surely as Sunday follows after every six days because some chap or the other takes it into his head to give up his seat to become a full time orthodox. So that's how you have elections.

If any country in the world had clever Government then it was Bengal. The Bengal Government worked so wonderfully well that not the greatest power in the world could ever stop famine coming to Bengal. But then the Bengal famine was the Nature's fault and no human being is supposed to play tricks against Nature. So they did let them die without worrying much.

But why did rationing came to Bombay? Well, that's obvious. The Government could see the victims of over-eating at Taj and Greens and victims of starvation in slum areas created by our humble Municipality as a mark of an additional feather in its cap. If you ever let yourself think that our Municipality is going to remove these slum areas then I must give you a single train fare to Thana.

However, if the Municipality ever thought of removing these slums they could do it without your knowing it. But they just don't want to. These slums will remain there as long as the Municipality survives. The slums will remain there as a source for comparison to show how clean the Taj or the Greens is. These slums will remain there as a permanent source of inspiration for any prospective candidate desiring to contest next election. But I won't even be surprised if some considerable amount is earmarked in the next Municipal budget for preserving natural beauty of the city slums.

*

Rationing only guaranteed you equal food quota whether you were rich or poor. Your wealth or poverty was not the concern of the Government. The black-marketeers were there ready to look after it. Before rationing came Government was simply worried as some people ate more and some ate so little which they luckily got, that both needed medicine. And getting medicine supplies from overseas was just impossible owing to shipping difficulties as whisky had already been given priority. And who dare stop whisky coming?

So the Government thought people should eat and eat equally, without stomach trouble. Hence this rationing. They gave you a ration card and in return made you to sign in so many places that you felt like signing your death warrant. Rationing benefited people in many ways. Chiefly it abolished gathering before food shops. What a gathering it was in those days! If you had failed by any chance to carry your gas mask with you you were bound to faint. I don't mean there used to be regular poison gas attacks but public sweating made you so sick that the doctor round your corner refused to give you any treatment.

And the Government unfortunately had no ambulances to carry you to the hospital because all the ambulances were engaged giving joy rides to political friends during the great massacre, what they called August Movement. After which the ambulance tyres were so worn out that the Government could not obtain new tyres because Churchill, Hitler, Stalin, Tojo, and Roosevelt were then sitting at a dinner table and just refused to hear anybody's grievances. But any way rationing came in time and a great calamity was miraculously averted. Pray God it did.

*

Along with rationing came propaganda. Otherwise rationing without propaganda would have proved a farce and nobody in the city itself would know there was a rationing on. The propaganda guys were brainy chaps and were handy with the Government and so the Government could save a lot of dough which would have been otherwise wasted on advertising for these particular human beings. And were those guys human beings? You bet they were. They asked you a lot of questions concerning rationing; *How much should you eat? What should you eat? Why should you eat? And when should you eat?*"

Oh boy.... they were so much concerned with your food that you could find them shedding tears sitting in the Secretariat offices. Every day you had something new to read in the papers about your food and no doubt the Adult Literacy Campaign proved successful. They used to write so much about your food and advise you to remember and keep the cuttings of different rationing orders in your wallet that you hardly had any time to cook whatever little food you got on your ration card. But you had to do it otherwise it proved to be an offence under Defence of India Rules.

Every day new orders and news for you. What will you eat? They said you better eat tamarind seed-flour which was so healthy and nutritious that practically all the vitamins from A to Z were concentrated in it. Yeah, the doctors or is he analyser?—took sample and could not find a single grain unfit. Besides you can make very good Bhajias out of that flour. They taste delicious and are quick for digestion. Can you fellows call it mere propaganda? If you did, you are in for six months' R.I. with forefeiture of your ration card.

*

Rationing propaganda seemed to have frightened the British to quit India. Posters and handbills, advertisements and radio talks. Propaganda direct and propaganda indirect.

Posters! Posters was a brilliant idea. It actually brought truth home. Why if you were not in your house they actually pasted a poster on your front door.

Posters had a definite impression upon any human mind—if they had it at all. Posters were exhibited at such prominent places for your convenience that the most advanced part of the Bombay's population could not help making them generous target to prove to the foreigners how red and pucca pan juice could be at times.

"When you can eat one puree and be satisfied, why fry another? Don't entertain your friends and your brothers and sisters and your aunts. They are all public enemy No. 1. They eat food and whoever eats food endangered public food security."

And then a regular campaign. Not on the Burma front but on the Bombay food front I mean.

"Don't waste food and don't encourage black-marketeers". Sounds sorta O.K. Don't waste food O.K. But where is the food to waste?

Then hand over the black-marketeers to the nearest police, so the Magistrate can acquit him for want of sufficient evidence or at worst inflict on him a small fine. You cooperate with the Government and above all help the Government to help you. Do you feel giddy?

They had a piece of medical advice for you too. Certainly brainy chaps those. "If you eat less the better. It helps to digest and build your body and you don't get indigestion. What's the use of wasting money on treatments when you get indigestion?"

*

They really had ideas in their heads and they knew how to make people believe. Some chap suggested to start "EAT LESS CAMPAIGN" and he got promotion. The boss was extraordinarily pleased with it. And there was just another over-brainy chap who thought he too could make easy dough. He was so much purturbed over food shortage that he at once suggested to start "DON'T EAT CAMPAIGN". He made this suggestion in the morning and got sacked in the afternoon. Now he is taking treatment for his head at a place which is meant for it.

No doubt rationing in Bombay is a grand success and they can have another Victory Parade in Bombay. If you possessed your individual ration card then you were master of yourself. If you didn't then go and get one. When they ask you to come over again, you may guess it is for cross-examination. They put you a lot of questions;

Q; You never possessed a ration card before?
A; Nope.
Q; Then how did you survive?
A; No mum. My stars are just lucky.
Q; Who is the head of your family?
A; Just me. My head and me all in one piece.
Q; I mean the head...
A; Oh, don't bother, miss. There's just nothing wrong with my head.

*

If you have lost your ration card then you are making rationing lords lose their heads. You always complain about inadequate quota and then you lose your ration card which guarantees you some dole. You approach the office to be court-martialled and searched inside out.

Q; How did you lose your ration card?
A; Damn it. I never lost it. I ate the darn thing with my ration. See, your darn ration is so low... an' I feel so high hungry.....

Since the inception of rationing there has been so much cut in your rationing from time to time that the next cut will have left nothing on your card. You get your quota according to the stock position and the stock position just refused to show signs of any improvement. And an individual can't just ask for additional quota. Demanding additional quota means like asking Birla for his life's savings to do anti-Gandhi propaganda in Gujerat.

Instead the Government asks you to Grow More Food. Even if the food refuses to grow still you have got to make it grow. And you can grow it in your garden, in your verandah, in your kitchen and if there is any space, then on your bed! And then you can always work overtime on your little farm and watch the results of your labour. Rationing doesn't bother you how much you grow.... I mean how much food you grow and how much you eat and how much you waste. That's your business.

All's just O.K. Rationing is a grand success and Rationing lords can now start taking over-exercise to expand their chests in order to make room for additional medals which the Government may grant them when aluminium prices drop down to pre-war level.

## DDT

(Continued from Page 24)

large scale, scientists believe that DDT offers a real method for mass control of such insect-born diseases as malaria, yellow fever, dengue, filariasis, and encephalitis (mosquitoes); typhus (lice); chronic conjunctivitis, trachoma, dysentery, cholera, plague (gnats, files and fleas).

Before DDT, louse-borne typhus with its 40 per cent mortality rate engulfed whole populations at will. Five million Russians are said to have died of it during and after the First World War. Sixty cases were hospitalized in Naples when the United States of America Typhus Commission, accompanied by the Director of the United States Department of Agriculture's Laboratory at Orlando, Florida, moved in with its cans of DDT powder. (The Department of Agriculture's Orlando Laboratory developed and proved the uses of DDT—thus transforming it from a chemical formula to the greatest insecticide ever discovered.

By all normal expectations the Naples epidemic should soon have claimed 500 new victims a day. No such thing happened. The Commission dusted DDT up the trouser legs and sleeves and down the collars of some 300,000 Neapolitans. The powder killed the lice of Naples. In two months there was no more typhus in that city. For the first time in history man stopped a typhus epidemic cold—and he did it solely with DDT.—USIS.

Schoolmaster (testing prospective pupil) "And how are his mathematics?"

Fond parent: "He never caught them. All he's ever had was a dose of whooping cough!"

Major: "My wife and a friend are dining with me tonight, Parker. Be sure you don't spill anything."

Batman: "Leave it to me, sir. I'll be as dumb as a doorpost."

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# DDT

*DDT, a powerful insecticide, is* a valuable weapon in the fight against malaria which claims upward of a million lives annually in India. Two Swiss chemists, Dr. Paul Langer and Dr. Paul Muller discovered in 1939 that DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane), a compound known since 1874, was a powerful insecticide. Malaria occurs most frequently in the area extending 25 degrees north and 25 degrees south of the equator.

DDT, the master insecticide of the war, has proved its unique effectiveness for civilian use also against other annoying, destructive and disease-carrying insects besides the mosquito, which is a carrier not only of malaria but also of yellow fever and elephantiasis. Numerous U. S. Government agencies are now making public the findings of tests made during the past several years.

The results of the experiments undertaken to probe into DDT's peacetime versatility, indicate that for warm-blooded creatures DDT is no more poisonous than Paris green or sodium fluoride, if used with caution. On the other hand, cold-blooded creatures, once exposed to DDT, invariably suffer death. Some plants are also affected by it.

DDT is a white crystalline substance. Both an external and internal poison it seems to operate on the nervous system. Its outstanding feature is residual toxicity, for it clings to objects and remains effective for weeks and months.

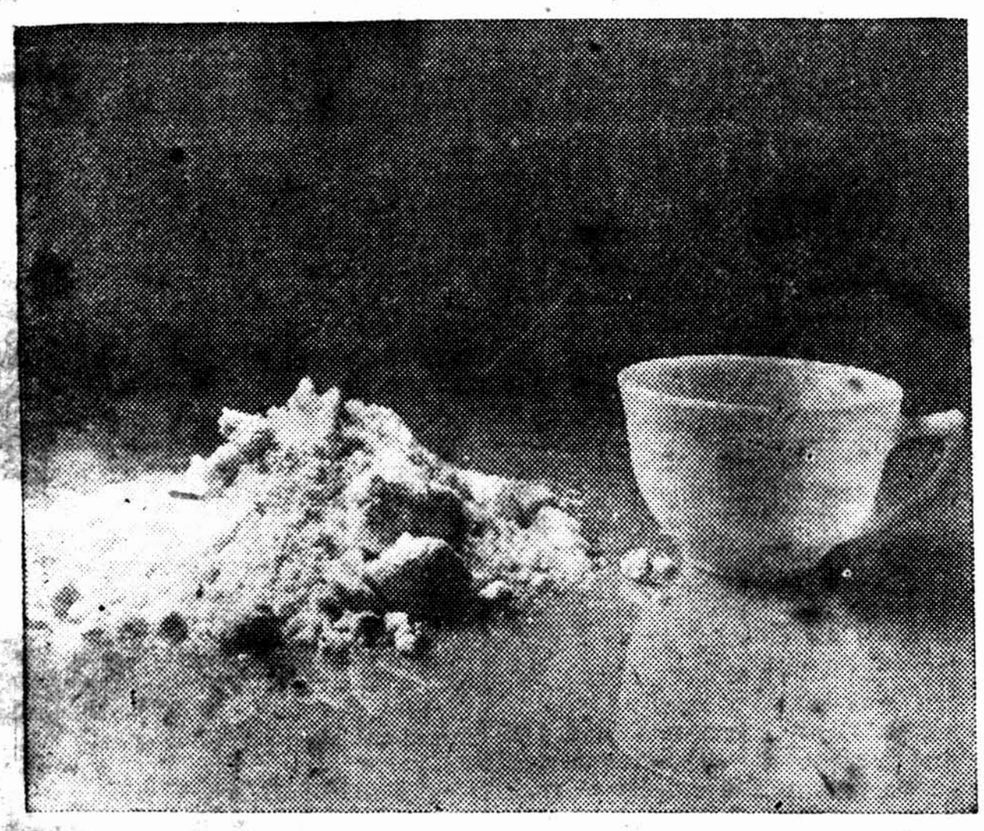
Greater care is required when DDT is used in fields or in gardens. To fish and other cold-blooded creatures like snakes and crabs, it is highly poisonous, even in minute quantities. In one test, DDT accidentally blown over a pond killed the fish population within a few minutes.

In the garden, DDT may retard the growth of tomatoes, corn, and beans, and is highly toxic to plants of the squash, cucumber, and melon families.

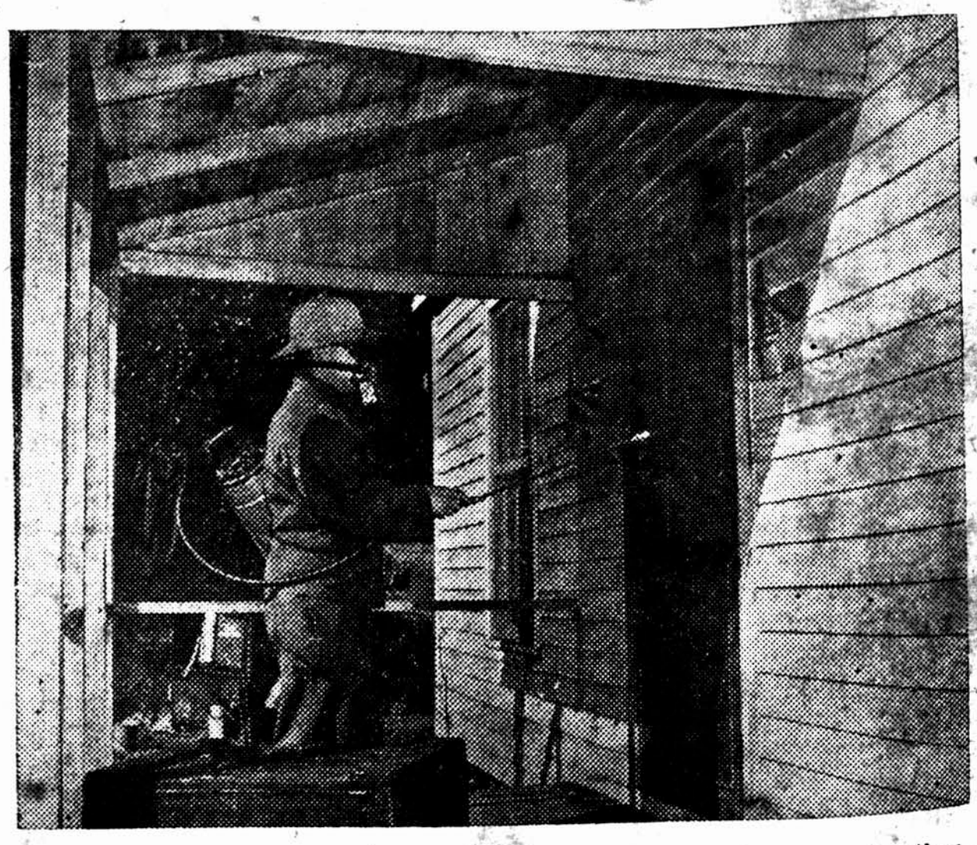
For households, solutions of from three to ten per cent were found effective for from two weeks to six months against flies, bedbugs, and mosquitoes; but cock-roaches and ants were not more affected than by other compounds. As a soil poison, one application did away with termites for two seasons.

As the result of spray tests on a

(Continued on Page 23)



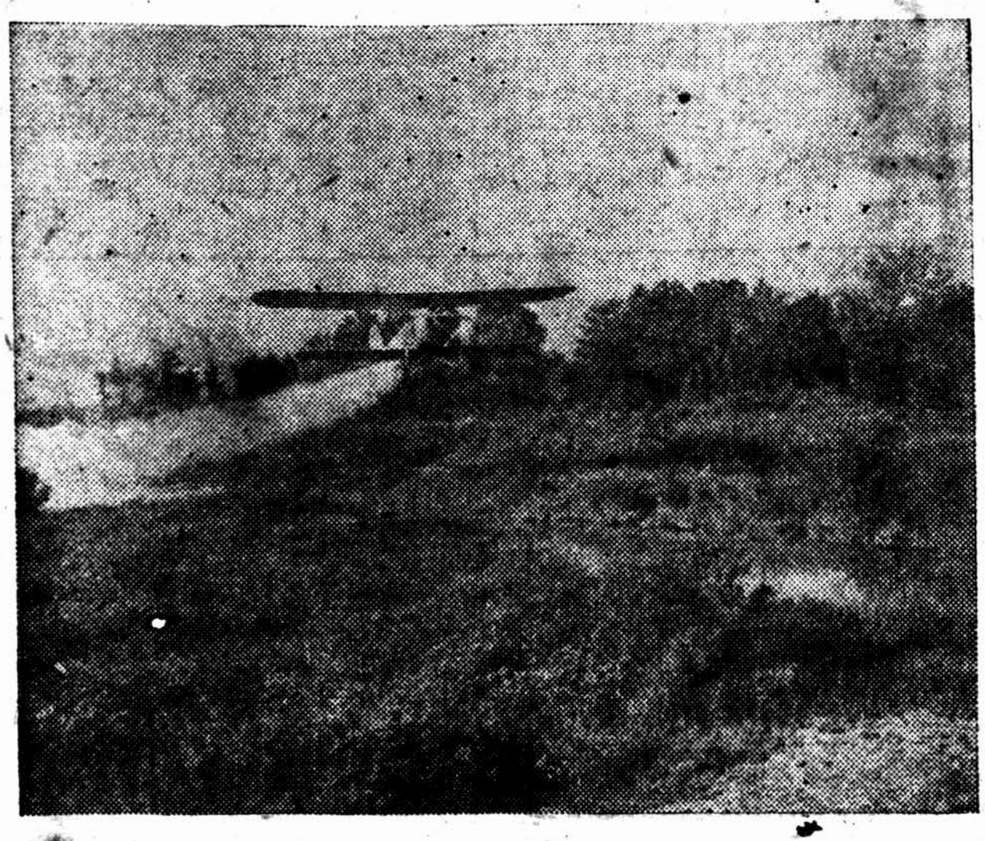
**Two cups of DDT are all it takes to make enough spray to protect the average home against mosquitoes. Besides the mosquito, there are 6,999 other insects which prey upon man.**



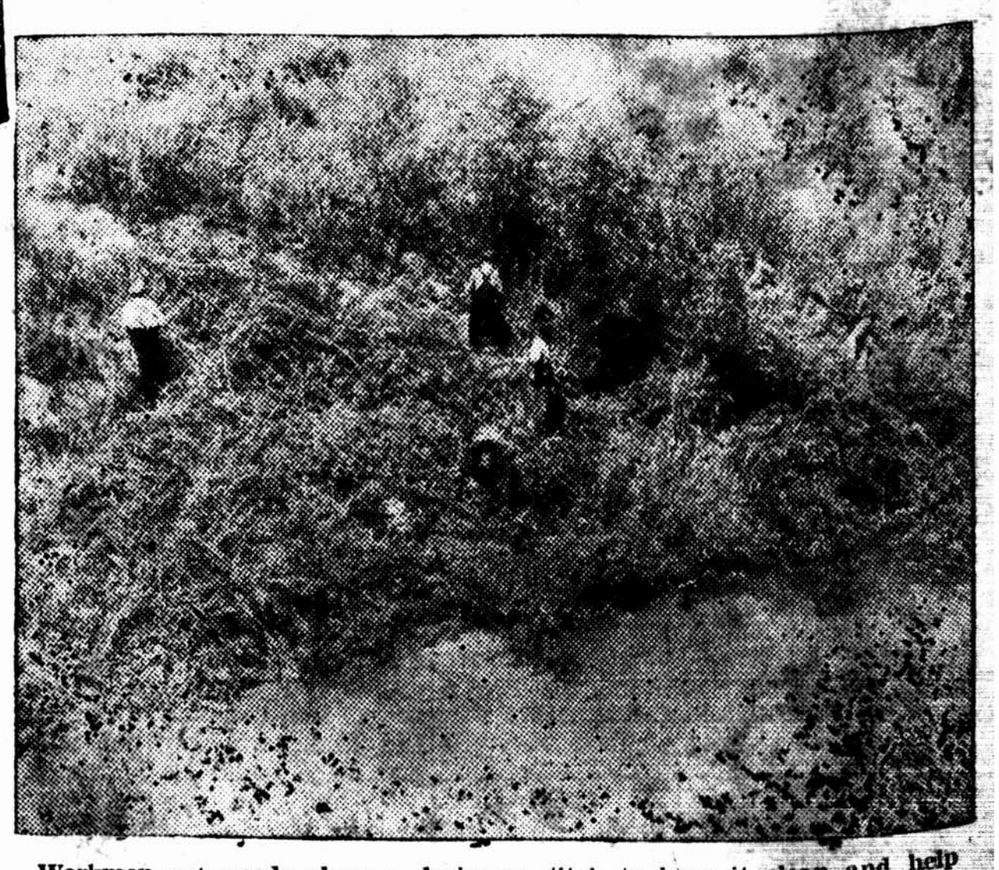
**DDT spray spread will cause the death of any mosquitoes alighting on the screen. The insecticide is also sprayed on animals to protect them against mosquitoes.**

**Workmen build a new drainage ditch to hasten the flow of water through a swamp. This will soon be a healthful forest area.**

**Small scale dusting operations using DDT are an effective method of malaria mosquito control in small breeding areas.**



**Airplanes are used in malaria control to spray DDT or oil over areas which are breeding places for mosquitoes. A layer of oil over water prevents mosquito larvae from forming, or, if they are already present, prevents them from hatching.**



**Workmen cut weeds along a drainage ditch to keep it clean and help prevent the breeding of malaria mosquitoes. When the vegetation obstruction is removed the rapid flow of water will not permit larvae of mosquitoes to form.**

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